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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 824)

Name of Candidate	Nikita Yadav		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	28019
Center		Date	28.03.17.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

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4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Rights-based approach to social policy, which has rippled through India over the past decade and a half, reorients governance from ideas of patronage towards duty of the state and justified claims of citizens. Discuss with examples. Also, explain how the rights-based approach helps in improving public service delivery.

   'सामाजिक नीति के प्रति अधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण', जिसने पिछले डेढ़ दशकों से भारत को आंदोलित किया है। शासन को संरक्षण के विचारों से पुनः राज्य के प्रति कर्तव्य तथा नागरिकों के न्यायोचित अधिकारों की ओर ले जाता है। दृष्टान्तों के साथ इस विषय पर चर्चा करें। इस बात की भी व्याख्या करें कि अधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के वितरण में किस प्रकार सहायता करता है?

In the past decade and a half, with increasing awareness, social capital, support of civil society domestically and abroad, certain rights of citizens have come to be regarded as obligations on the state rather than luxuries that could be delayed in the name of capability of state.

A "basic minimum" of food, clothing, shelter, education, health services, governance etc. has to be ensured to all citizens as a matter of right and it is the state's duty to ensure that.

Examples in this regard can be :

- Right to Information Act
- Right to Education
- National Health Mission
- National Food Security Act

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- Right to Public Service Acts by many states to ensure timely delivery of public services.

How it helps in improving public service delivery:

- Vulnerable sections can be better targeted through Rights Based Approach
- Recognises the power inequality between citizens and the state and empowers citizens to deal with it
- Helps in capacity building, development of infrastructure for enforcement of rights.
- Helps improve accountability.
- Facilitates meaningful participation of all stake-holders and creates a sense of ownership of the development process.

Thus, Rights Based Approach ensures accountability of state as well as citizen participation & sense of ownership in development. It ensures minimum conditions required for a dignified life.

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2. Despite high enrolment in Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), out-of-pocket expenditure on health has steadily increased over the years. In this context, highlight the achievements and shortcomings of RSBY. Also, discuss the challenges faced in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना (आर.एस.बी.वाई.) में उच्च नामांकन (इनरोलमेंट) के बावजूद, पिछले वर्षों में स्वास्थ्य पर आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट खर्च में वृद्धि हुई है। इस सन्दर्भ में, आर.एस.बी.वाई. की उपलब्धियों तथा कमियों पर प्रकाश डालें। इसके कार्यान्वयन के मार्ग में आ रही चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

RSBY is an insurance scheme for workers in unorganised sector. ~~This~~ It is a smart card based cashless insurance scheme which covers street vendors, rickshaw pullers, auto taxi drivers, MGNREGA workers, mine workers, domestic workers, beedi workers, sanitation workers, rag pickers.

Achievements:

- Implemented by almost all states targeting a universal coverage of BPL population.
- Increased participation of state govts, hospitals, insurers, patients in health care.
- Helped women who generally ignore their health due to lack of financial resources.

Shortcomings:

- Corruption - Leakages in the system.
- Focuses only on secondary and tertiary healthcare

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- Insurance cover of ₹ 30,000 an annum to a BPL family of 5 is inadequate given the hospitalization expenditure these days.
- Most disadvantaged and marginalised sections are not able to reap the benefits.

Challenges faced in its implementation:

- Identification of beneficiaries.
- It incentivises inpatient services and surgical care, even when not required.
- Quality of care offered.
- Delay in processing of claims

It is important to overcome the challenges and fix the shortcomings of RSBY to help workers receive medical care and attention despite the lack of inability to pay.

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3. Unhealthy competition between Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) reduces the effectiveness of both. Discuss. How can creating a synergy between the two help in addressing development challenges at the sub-district level?
स्वयं सहायता समूहों (एस.एच.जी.) तथा पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पी.आर.आई.) के बीच अस्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्द्धा, दोनों की प्रभाविता को कम करती है। चर्चा करें। दोनों के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित करने से उप-जिला स्तर पर विकास की चुनौतियों से निपटने में किस प्रकार सहायता मिल सकती है?

Self Help Groups are micro finance intermediaries, generally facilitated by NGOs. Financial intermediation is a way to achieve larger goals like poverty reduction, women empowerment, improving nutritional status etc.

The aims of SHGs and PRIs are overlapping which sometimes result in frictions.

- SHGs are seen as undermining the constitutional status of PRIs.
- Various govt. schemes are routed through SHGs.
- NGOs, MFIs, donors are more involved with SHGs than PRIs for capacity building.

However, if SHGs and PRIs work in unison, it can be extremely effective in addressing developmental challenges ranging from poverty alleviation to facilitating participative democracy.

eg. Kudumbashree in Kerala is an SHG movement

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which involves women based participatory poverty eradication programme. It integrates various Panchayat tiers with it.

The mandate of both SHGs and PRIs requires them to work in collaboration with each other to produce better outcomes.

- A linkage with SHGs will improve transparency, accountability + responsiveness of PRIs.
- SHGs can act as an implementing agency at Gram Panchayat levels and as a pressure group at the Block and District levels.

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4. With an expected increase in old age population in the near future, there is a need to increase the ambit and reach of social safety net for their welfare. Discuss the challenges which policymakers face in design, development and execution of welfare measures for the elderly. How far do the recent measures taken by the government address these?

निकट भविष्य में वृद्ध आबादी में अनुमानित वृद्धि के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, वृद्ध जनों कल्याण के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा तंत्र के दायरे को बढ़ाने और इस तंत्र की पहुँच उन तक सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। नीति-निर्माताओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही उन प्रमुख चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो बुजुर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की परिकल्पना, विकास और उनके क्रियान्वयन से सबंधित हैं।सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में उठाए गए कदम इन चुनौतियों का किस हद तक समाधान करते हैं?

Ageing population requires financial and physical security, healthcare etc. In today's world where institution of family and kinship is less effective, state has a bigger role to play.

Challenges involved:

- Deciding the amount and target population.
- Issue of making the scheme easily accessible since it is difficult for elderly to move from office to office.
- Certain health issues like urinary problem are more common among the elderly and require continuous help.
- Many suffer from loneliness due to out-stationed children. They face risks from strangers.

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- A competitive human resource is required to act as caregivers to the elderly.

Govt. has taken several steps like increasing taxable income limit, JAM for better targeting, use of SECC data for better identification. There is a National Policy for Older Persons to ensure holistic healthcare & leveraging voluntary sector to reach out. There are schemes like National old Age Pension scheme for the elderly.

These ~~steps~~ policies are a step in the right direction ~~but~~ ~~certain~~ eg. using SECC data will eliminate errors of inclusion & exclusion.

JAM can authenticate the identity of a person.

but certain challenges remain.

eg. JAM can act as an exclusion tool.

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5. Civil Society Organizations and Corporates share a symbiotic relationship, which can be leveraged to meet the developmental needs of India. Analyze. Also enumerate the CSR provisions under Companies Act, 2013.
नागरिक समाज संगठन तथा कॉर्पोरेट के सहजीवी संबंध, भारत की विकास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में लाभदायक हो सकता है। विश्लेषण करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के अंतर्गत सी.एस.आर. संबंधी प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करें।

Civil Society Organizations and Corporates share a symbiotic relationship in almost all aspects of society like education, health, environment, gender equality etc.

Corporates have the resources but not the required motivation, knowledge, training for development programmes.

Civil society organisations, on the other hand, are instrumental in developmental work but suffer from lack of resources.

Thus, there is a symbiotic relationship between the two which can be leveraged in India which suffers from disparate development, absence of last mile connectivity, remoteness of many regions which makes the reach of govt. programs & schemes very difficult.

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CSR Provisions in Companies Act, 2013 :

- Every company with a turnover of ₹1000 crore or net worth of ₹500 crore or net profit of ₹5 crore has to spend atleast 2% of the average of last 3 years' net profit on CSR Activities.
- These activities can be improving education, healthcare, gender equality, environmental sustainability etc.
- A CSR Committee of Board needs to be constituted for formulating + monitoring CSR policy of a company.
- If the company doesnot spend the minimum required, reasons for the same are to be specified in the Board Report.

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6. According to a recent WHO report, India sees the largest number of suicides globally. In this context, enumerate the objectives and approach of India's new National Mental Health Policy. Also, explain what is Mental Health Action Plan 365.

हाल की डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, विश्व में सर्वाधिक आत्महत्याएं भारत में होती हैं। इस संबंध में, भारत की नवीन राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य नीति के उद्देश्यों तथा दृष्टिकोणों का उल्लेख करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्य योजना 365 के संबंध में विस्तार से बताएं।

India sees close to 3 lac suicides annually according to the WHO report. Most suicides are concentrated in the age group of 15-24 years.

Suicides are intricately connected with mental health. They result from feelings of depression, self-blame, faulty thought process, failure, poverty, death of a loved one, debt trap etc.

Till now, policies related to suicide focused on custodial issues and not the human rights aspect. Also, suicide was a criminal offence under section 309 of IPC.

India's new ~~Heat~~ National Mental Health Policy tries to rectify that. Various provisions of it include:

- De-criminalisation of suicide

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- Removing the stigma associated with mental health.
- Universal access to ~~heat~~ mental health care services.
- Focus on making available mental health care to vulnerable sections including poor, women, youth etc.
- change approach from post hoc to prevention by reducing the impact of mental issues.
- Reduction in the number and rate of suicides.
- Human Resource Development to ensure availability of trained medical professionals.

Mental Health Action Plan 365 complements the National Mental Health Policy. It specifies the role and functions of various stakeholders like the Central government, State governments, local bodies, Civil Society.

It Given the changing times, it's high time to bring mental health into the mainstream and the new policy is a step in the right direction.

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7. Urban sanitation has not received adequate attention at the national level in the past and few initiatives have been taken to tackle deficiencies in urban sanitation. In light of this, examine whether the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan can help in solving the urban sanitation problem.
अतीत में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शहरी स्वच्छता पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तथा शहरी स्वच्छता में व्याप्त कमियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ ही कदम उठाए गए थे। इस कथन के आलोक में इस बात का परीक्षण करें कि क्या स्वच्छ भारत अभियान शहरी स्वच्छता की समस्याओं के समाधान में सहायक हो सकता है?

In the past, urban sanitation has received less attention compared to rural sanitation. There have been few initiatives like National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008, the success of which has been limited.

Reasons for limited success are lack of resources with local bodies and hence, over-dependence on central govt. grants, lack of financial autonomy for ULBs, low capacity building, inadequate availability of staff.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has the potential of changing the urban landscape due to its focus on building community toilets in urban areas and municipal solid waste management.

Community toilets will help in bringing sanitation

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and also centralise the sewer system making waste management easier. Solid waste can be converted to biogas and hence, used efficiently & effectively.

However, there are a few concerns related to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

- It doesnot focus on liquid waste.
- Attitudinal change should be given more priority because that is the only long-term sustainable solution
- Since sanitation in urban areas is linked to congestion, effective linkage with initiatives like AMRUT & Smart city can go a long way.

Thus, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a major milestone in urban sanitation and its limitations should be overcome to make it a true success.

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8. There is a need to move away from debates of 'public' versus 'private' provision of education towards models of education provision with public funding and private management. Discuss. Can such a move impact the quality and learning outcomes in elementary education?
अब शिक्षा के सार्वजनिक बनाम निजी प्रावधान संबंधी बहसों से आगे, सार्वजनिक वित्तीय सहायता तथा निजी प्रबंधन संबंधी प्रावधान वाले शैक्षिक प्रतिदर्शों की ओर बढ़ने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा करें। क्या इस प्रकार का कदम प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता तथा सीखने (अधिगम) की प्रक्रिया के परिणामों को प्रभावित कर सकता है?

In India, education is provided by both government and private schools.

Private schools attract parents due to their better teaching standards, innovative ways of teaching to improve learning outcomes, more focus on English + computer skills, and overall development of child.

Government schools, on the other hand, suffer from teacher absenteeism, less focus on personality development, inadequate infrastructure and so on.

A new model of education with public funding and private management can help since private sector has proved to be more efficient in providing learning outcomes and govt. funding will

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ensure accountability of the private sector. It would result in better quality of education which has been missing in India despite almost 100% enrolment rate.

However, ~~on~~ there are certain limitations also.

- Such a model can lead to inequality by giving preference to ~~poor~~ rich children.
- Since govt. funding is involved, it can lead to corruption.
- It can lead to rent seeking behaviour of the private sector.

It is the duty of state to provide quality education and it cannot do away with it. Increasing privatisation of education sector can be a way of increasing efficiency but it doesn't, in any way, absolve the state of its duty and that must be remembered.

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9. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) bill recently passed by the Parliament is a regressive step towards protecting child rights in India. Examine.
हाल ही में संसद द्वारा पारित किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) विधेयक भारत में बाल अधिकारों की रक्षा की दिशा में एक प्रतिगामी कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Juvenile Justice Bill passed recently provides for trial of Juveniles between 16-18 age group as adult in cases of certain heinous crimes.

It provides for the establishment of Juvenile Justice Board in every district which will decide whether the Juvenile has to treated as an adult or not. If he has to treated as an adult, the trial would be by a Children's Court, not a Sessions Court.

There is also a provision for constitution of Child Welfare Committee (CWC) in every district to ensure that the rights of children are protected and they get proper counselling & psychiatric help.

Many social activists hailed this as a regressive step towards protecting child rights.

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• India is a signatory to UN Convention on Child Rights which guarantees equal treatment for all children under 18. It is based on research of human behaviour and issues related to child reactions while growing up. Thus, the new law is in violation with that.

• Also, if tried as an adult & put in adult jails, there is a high probability of him turning into a hardened criminal.

But, there are safeguards provided too well.

• The process of deciding whether to try as adult or not is pretty comprehensive and takes into account the rights of children.

• Examination at the age of 21 to see whether "reformation" has happened or not.

There is a need to focus on reformative aspect of punishment through ~~pro~~ education, skill development, counselling, psychiatric help.

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10. "In a nation of one billion cell phones, M-governance or mobile governance has the potential to make development a truly inclusive and comprehensive mass movement". Illustrate how M-government can bring in more transparency and accountability in government functioning. Also, discuss the challenges in implementing M-government.

"एक अरब सेल फोन वाले देश में एम-शासन या मोबाइल शासन में, विकास को वास्तविक रूप में समावेशी तथा व्यापक जनांदोलन का रूप प्रदान करने की क्षमता है।" दृष्टांत के साथ व्याख्यायित करें कि एम-शासन किस प्रकार सरकार के काम-काज में और अधिक पारदर्शिता तथा उत्तरदायित्व ला सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एम-शासन के कार्यान्वयन में आ रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

M-governance refers to use of mobile wireless communication technology for communication among government departments and for the delivery of public service.

With growing penetration of mobile phones in the nation, m-governance holds great potential in improving governance and public service delivery.

- It enables citizens to access public service anytime, anywhere.
- Helps in facilitating citizens with public service ~~s~~ in remote areas where other ICT tools are not accessible.
- It helps in keeping track in real time ~~ensuring~~ enforcing transparency & accountability.

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There are various uses of m-governance in various fields.

eg. • in Agriculture, farmers are sent updates on weather, market prices etc. through SMS.

• Health sector - to get information, make appointments

• Financial services - Almost all banks provide banking services on mobile phones these days.

Challenges in implementation :

• It would be an additional ~~way~~ mode of public service delivery thereby, adding cost.

• Low levels of literacy in our country are a hindrance.

• Low levels of technological knowledge

• Language barrier as only 5% of our population can speak English and most applications are developed in English.

• To link m-governance with m-payment, privacy & security concerns will have to be addressed so citizens gain confidence in the system.

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m- governance presents golden opportunity to us to improve governance in the country and this opportunity must be tapped in a well planned, timely manner.

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11. The Rights of the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 fails to adopt United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) in its true spirit. Examine. Also, highlight the recent suggestions made by the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment in this regard.
नि:शक्तजन अधिकार विधेयक-2014, नि:शक्तजनों के अधिकार पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अभिसमय (यू.एन.सी.आर.पी.डी.) को सही अर्थों में अपनाने में विफल रहा है। परीक्षण करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संबंध में सामाजिक न्याय तथा सशक्तीकरण से संबंधित स्थायी समिति द्वारा प्रदत्त सुझावों पर प्रकाश डालें।

India became a signatory to the UN convention on Rights of persons with Disability in 2007 and hence, ~~pass~~ introduced Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014 to give effect to provisions in the UN Convention. However, certain provisions in the Convention which formed its soul are diluted or ignored.

- The Bill provides for benefits + reservation in employment only for persons with 40% of certain 'benchmark disabilities'.
- It has ignored political rights of PWD by not including Right to Secret Ballots, Right to Contest etc.
- It has diluted provisions related to universal access, inclusive education, full legal capacity, independent living, reasonable accomodation.

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Suggestions of the Standing Committee :

- The use of the expression Persons with Disability in the Bill is derogatory & undermines the immense potential possessed by them.
- There should be special provisions for women & children to ensure their empowerment.
- The Bill should be made gender ~~sp~~ neutral so Rights of Transgender persons are not ignored.
- It recognises that the Bill doesn't end discrimination in its entirety & needs to be strengthened to implement provisions of UNCRPD in its true spirit.

The Bill is a start in the right direction to ensure a life of dignity for PwD but a lot needs to be done further to help them feel a part of the society and to help them realise their true potential.

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12. An empowered Gram Sabha is the bedrock of successful local governance. In this context, analyse the role of Gram Sabha as a pillar of development. What steps can be taken to strengthen their functioning?
एक सशक्त ग्राम सभा सफल स्थानीय शासन का आधार है। इस संदर्भ में, विकास के एक स्तंभ के रूप में ग्राम सभा की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उनके कामकाज को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Gram Sabha is a body consisting of all members of the village whose names appear in the electoral roll. It is a constitutional body consisting of all adults of the village.

Gram Sabha can play a crucial role in rural development and progress.

- It can ensure better implementation of welfare programmes by monitoring the proper use of funds making sure they are used efficiently and effectively.
- It can keep a watch on administrative & development measures undertaken by the elected bodies.
- It gives a platform to rural society to discuss economic, social, political issues.

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- It can act as a coordinated united body to put forwards needs of the village.
- It can help in gender equality, end of caste discrimination & other social issues.
- It can oversee that welfare provisions related to education, health, employment, housing reach the needy.
- It develops decision making & leadership skills at the local level.

Steps to strengthen their functioning:

- Movie screening, Nukkad Natak to make people aware of the various problems peaguing the society will attract more people, especially youth to participate.
- Basic Legal knowledge should be provided to Gram Sabha to make them aware of their rights.
- Gram Panchayat should be made responsible to conduct meetings of Gram Sabha at

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regular intervals.

- NGOs should be promoted to work in coordination with Gram Sabha to develop leadership qualities among the rural youth.

Thus, Gram Sabhas hold immense potential to mould the social, economic, political, cultural life of the rural population at the grass root level & this potential must be realised fully.

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13. The recent amendments to Child Labour Act seek to strike a balance between the need for education of a child and the reality of the socio-economic conditions. Critically evaluate.
बाल श्रम अधिनियम में हाल में किये गए संशोधनों का उद्देश्य किसी बालक की शिक्षा की आवश्यकता तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति की वास्तविकता में संतुलन स्थापित करना है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Recent Amendments seek to amend the Child Labour Act 1986 keeping in mind needs ~~of~~ & problems of changing times.

It includes a ban on employment of children under 14 years of age in all occupations except family enterprises (after school or during vacations), entertainment industry, sports (excluding circus), and a prohibition of employment in hazardous industries for children between 14-18 years.

These amendments are in line with Article 21A of the constitution and Right to Education Act, 2009, which makes it education mandatory for children between 6-14 years of age.

At the same time, they recognise that a lot of children work in family businesses

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and hence, it tries to strike a balance between the need for education of a child and the reality of socio-economic conditions.

However, there is a risk of its misuse also. Children can be employed in family businesses like matchbox making, brick kilns, slaughterhouses, scavenging, gem polishing etc.

Also, there is a high risk of it being used against girl child, who will be stuck with household work.

Thus, there is a need to involve all stakeholders to address these concerns so the larger goals of education, skill development, end of exploitation of children as labour, can be realised.

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14. Give an account of the features of 'Housing for All by 2022' mission. Also, discuss the challenges that lie ahead in its implementation.
"2022 तक सबके लिए आवास मिशन" की विशेषताओं का विवरण दें। इसके कार्यान्वयन के मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा करें।

'Housing for All' has been launched to address the problem of growing urbanisation in the nation, which is expected to become a major problem in the future with 60% people living in urban areas by 2050.

This necessitates affordable housing at large scale.

Features:

- The scheme aims to provide affordable housing to every family in urban areas by 2022.
- It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
- Private sector involved.
- Credit linked subsidy for weaker sections.
- Houses constructed to be allotted in the name of the female head of the households or in the joint name of the husband and wife.
- Process of formulation + approval of plan to be

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done by state governments.

Challenges Ahead:

- Very high rate of migration from rural areas & hence, increasing urbanisation.
- Rising cost of land, construction.
- Inadequate availability of long-term financing due to high NPAs of banks.
- Inadequate availability of micro-finance.
- Lack of effective institutions at local governance level for planning, design & execution of housing projects.

'Housing for All' is a step in the right direction to make the dream of common man to own his own home ~~to~~ come true. It needs to be implemented well with full vigour and problems related to red tapism, lack of resources, must be addressed soon.

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15. Enumerate the directives laid down by the Supreme Court for police reforms in the Prakash Singh case. Discuss the challenges faced in implementing these reforms.
प्रकाश सिंह वाद में पुलिस सुधारों के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों का उल्लेख करें। इन सुधारों के कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें।

Policing in India is governed by the outdated Indian Police Act, 1861 of the British era. It suffers from ~~face~~ many problems like mistrust between police & public, institutional weakness etc.

SC, in Prakash Singh case, 2006 laid down Seven Directives to reform policing in the country. They include:

① Constitute a National Security Commission at the union level to decide selection & placement of Chiefs of Central Police organisations.

② Constitute a State security commission to ensure that the State govt. doesnot exercise undue influence on the police.

③ Separate the investigation and Law & order functions of the police.

④ Set up a ~~Nation~~ Police Establishment Board

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to decide transfers, postings, promotions & other service related matters of police officers.

(4) Ensure that the appointment of DGP is based on merit & provide him 2 years security of tenure.

(6) Provide SP and Station House Officers a minimum tenure of 2 years.

(7) Establish a Police Complaints Authority at State level.

Not even one State has fully complied with these directives.

Challenges faced in implementing these Reforms:

- Law & Order is a State subject which puts responsibility of Police Reforms on the State govts.
- Many States argue that the directives interfere with the exclusive prerogative of the State Executive & hence, violate the basic framework of the Constitution.

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- State govt. do not want to lose control over the posting & transfers of police officials.
- Lack of political will.

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16. What is E-Kranti? How is it an improvement over National e-Governance Plan? Discuss the challenges foreseen in the implementation of E-kranti.
ई-क्रान्ति क्या है? यह किस प्रकार राष्ट्रीय ई-शासन योजना का परिष्कृत रूप है? ई-क्रान्ति के कार्यान्वयन संबंधी पूर्वानुमानित चुनौतियों की चर्चा करें।

e-Kranti is a part of Digital India Programme. It is the improved version of National e-governance plan which aims at providing all government services through electronic channels in an integrated manner making services delivery efficient, reliable, affordable and transparent.

- It is an improvement over NeGP since it revised the models under NeGP taking into consideration its strengths & weaknesses.
- It increases projects under the Mission Mode, including e-healthcare etc.
- Under e-Kranti in education, it aims at providing wifi to all schools and also Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs).
- It envisages creation of e-Sangam to integrate service delivery under various Central

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and State Departments.

- It focuses more on citizen centric services unlike NeGP whose main focus was computerisation.

Challenges in implementation

- Digital ~~Divide~~ Infrastructure
  Limited reach of mobile phones + internet in rural areas.
- Digital Divide
  e-literacy + skill to operate computer is required.
- Language Problem
  Applications have to be devised in local languages
- Security Concerns
  ~~Route~~ Servers are located outside India through which sensitive information of citizens is routed.
- Lack of coordination among centre + states.
- No clear law in India to protect sensitive information of citizens.

These challenges must be addressed since e-kranti holds a huge potential to deliver services in

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otherwise inaccessible regions. Coordination among Centre, State & local governments is needed to make e-Kranti realise its full potential.

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17. Some provisions of Official Secrets Act, 1923 go against the spirit of Right to Information. Explain. In this context, examine whether this necessitates repealing of the Official Secrets Act.
सरकारी गोपनीयता अधिनियम, 1923 के कुछ प्रावधान सूचना के अधिकार की भावनाओं के विरुद्ध हैं, व्याख्या करें। इस सन्दर्भ में, इस बात की जांच करें कि क्या इसके लिए सरकारी गोपनीयता अधिनियम को निरस्त करने की आवश्यकता है?

Official Secrets Act, 1923 is an act of the colonial era enacted to save the interests & sovereignity of British Empire.

It made act to obtain, record, collect or publish information classified as 'confidential', 'Secret' or 'Top Secret' a criminal offence.

It was so vast in its scope that it was prone to misuse by the Executive.

One of the major loopholes is that it doesnot define the word Secret which gives the government huge discretion to classify any information as Secret.

Requests under RTI are often denied citing OSA.

RTI Act, 2005 clearly says that in case of a clash with the OSA, the public interest will prevail.

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2nd ARC recommended that the OSA must be repealed. However, govt. rejected the recommendation saying it is the only law to protect sensitive information that can affect security of the nation.

Government has now constituted a high-level committee to look into the provisions of Official Secrets Act, ~~Fa~~ in light of the Right to Information Act. The idea is to do away with the culture of extreme secrecy without compromising on national security.

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18. Despite increasing awareness of beneficiaries, social audits have not played a significant role in reducing malpractices and detecting irregularities. Discuss. How can social audits be made more effective?
लाभार्थियों की बढ़ रही जागरूकता के बावजूद सामाजिक लेखांकन ने भ्रष्टाचार को घटाने तथा अनियमितताओं का पता लगाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका नहीं निभाई है। चर्चा करें। सामाजिक लेखांकन को किस प्रकार और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सकता है?

Social Audits refer to social control over the withdrawal and use of funds drawn from the state exchequer for policies & programmes aimed at benefit of people.

Benefits of Social Audits :

- They transform citizens from passive recipients to demanding clients, making government answerable.
- They raise awareness
- They ensure that funds are utilised for the right purpose
- Reduction in wastage and corruption
- Promote a sense of community participation
- Improved standard of governance.

But Social Audits suffer from various loopholes as well.

- Very few states have actually instituted social

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auditing mechanism.

- Lack of expertise among local bodies. ~~and~~
- Lack of follow up
- Enforcement of punishment is weak.
- Effect of audits on other programme outcomes eg. employment generation, etc. is often absent.

Suggestions :

- Institutionalise social audits across states to make it enforceable, defining timelines and prompt penalty to the guilty.
- Capacity building for empowering local participation.
- Spreading awareness & training among local bodies.
- Adequate budgetary provisions to ensure their viability.
- Take into account impact of social audits in future course correction.

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19. Nutrition status is linked to non-nutrition factors. In light of this statement, examine why despite a fast growing economy and the largest anti-malnutrition programme, India has the world's worst level of child malnutrition. What steps has the Government taken to to tackle the malnutrition problem in India?

पोषण की दशा का सम्बन्ध गैर-पोषण कारकों से है। इस कथन के आलोक में, इस बात की परख करें कि तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही अर्थव्यवस्था तथा सबसे बड़े कुपोषण-रोधी कार्यक्रम के बाद भी, भारत विश्व में बाल-कुपोषण के संदर्भ में निम्नतम स्तर वाले देशों में शामिल है।

Malnutrition refers to a state where nutrition status of the body is sub-optimal. It can be both over-nutrition (obesity) & under nutrition. In India, we face the problem of under nutrition.

42% of children are underweight and 58% are stunted by the age of 2 years.

Under nutrition is a result of a lot of factors, majority of them non-nutritional in nature.

- Inadequate dietary intake & absorption.
- Inadequate prevention and management of diseases linked to lack of access to health & child care services.
- Lack of hygiene, safe drinking water.
- Lack of awareness, especially among women.

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- Poor breastfeeding practices.
- Early marriage resulting in low birth weight of the newborns.
- Ignorance towards nutritional needs of infants and young children.

Thus, malnutrition is a result of geographical, environmental, social, agricultural and cultural factors and an a holistic approach is needed to address it.

Government has taken various steps to address the problem of malnutrition.

Direct intervention includes:

- National Health Mission
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- Mid-day Meal Scheme
- SABLA scheme for adolescent girls
- Provision of Vitamin A and Iron + Folic Acid Supplements.

Besides these, there are Indirect interventions

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also which address one or other aspect of nutrition. These include:

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- MGNREGA
- National Food Security Mission

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20. Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) based on the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India are described as 'State in miniature'. Elaborate. Also, critically evaluate the functioning of ADCs over the years.

भारतीय संविधान की छठी अनुसूची पर आधारित स्वायत्त जिला परिषद (ए.डी.सी.) को 'लघु रूप में एक राज्य' के रूप में वर्णित किया जाता है। व्याख्या करें। इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले वर्षों के दौरान ए.डी.सी. की कार्य प्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें।

Autonomous District Councils are provided with all the powers of a state including legislative, administrative as well as judicial.

Its powers include:

- Representation : They have not more than 30 members elected by adult suffrage and not more than 4 nominated by the governor.
- The administration of such a district is vested in District Councils.
- Legislative powers: They have powers to make laws on land, forest use, regulation of Jhum cultivation etc.
- Judicial powers : They may constitute village councils or courts for cases between STs belonging to such a district.

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- They may establish schools, roads, dispensaries, markets etc. and manage them.

Evaluation of functioning of ADCs:

Negatives:

- ADCs have been facing revenue losses since 1999-2000 and thus financial crisis.
- Many a times, funds assigned to them go unutilised while in other sectors, they are overspent.

Positives:

- They create a sense of belonging among otherwise inalienated sections of the society.
- Funds allocated to MPs & MLAs for local area development are effectively used through these councils.
- Social service schemes are effectively implemented under these councils.

Thus, ADCs can play a huge role in effective governance provided they are given adequate autonomy to become self-sufficient in funds.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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16	12.5	
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18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. It has been assessed that radicalisation is a security threat to India. Explain the basis of such an assessment with examples. What are the key pillars of the counter radicalisation strategy of the government?

प्रायः यह आकलित किया जाता है कि कट्टरता (रेडिक्लाईजेशन) भारत के लिए एक सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरा है। इस तरह के आकलन के मूलाधारों की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। कट्टरता से निपटने के लिए सरकार की रणनीति के प्रमुख आधार स्तंभ क्या हैं?

Radicalisation means modifying people's perceptions to extreme extents, often resulting in violence.

It is a security threat to India as can be seen by the latest arrests of young educated persons involved in posting radicalising material and by the presence of Indians in ISIS abroad.

Such radicalisation is possible in India due to factors like:

- Multiplicity of cultures and failure to include certain sections in the mainstream society.
- Presence of already existing networks of terrorist organisations help new organisations like ISIS.
- Easy access to media which is the new mode used by extremist outfits for propaganda.

Government has been taking various steps to

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check radicalisation. These include:

- Monitoring of online content. CERT-In is responsible for it.
- Radicalised youth is given behavioural counselling.
- Sensitization of officials so they can deal with such cases in an effective manner.
- Sensitization of communities so they feel a part of society and such cases of radicalisation do not arise.
- Overall development of all communities in general so tendencies of feeling isolated do not arise.

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2. Arguments on Siachen issue often move around the idea of demilitarisation. Examining the key attributes of the Siachen issue explain the basis of arguments regarding its demilitarisation? Also highlight the arguments against such an idea.

सियाचिन मुद्दे पर प्रस्तुत तर्क अक्सर विसैन्यीकरण के विचार के आस-पास मंडराता रहता है। सियाचिन मुद्दे से जुड़े प्रमुख पहलुओं का परीक्षण करते हुए इसके विसैन्यीकरण संबंधी तर्कों के मूलाधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए? साथ ही इस तरह के विचार के खिलाफ दिए जाने वाले तर्कों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Siachen glacier is an area of conflict between India and Pakistan.

Historical Background:

The 1949 Karachi Agreement and 1972 Simla Agreement didnot demarcate the International border beyond coordinates NJ 9842. Conflict started in 1984 when India gained control of the siachen glacier with its successful operation Meghdoot.

Arguments for de-militarisation:

- This area has seen more deaths due to extreme cold and avalanches than due to war. The most recent happened in 2016 when 10 Indian soldiers died.

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- Both nations have to spend a lot on military equipments, special uniform, gloves etc.
- According to some experts, strategic advantage is more perceptual than real.
- Potential damage to environment i.e. harm to biodiversity due to military presence.
- Pollution in tributaries of Indus.

Arguments against de-militarisation:

Indian Side

- Pakistan cannot be trusted esp. after Kargil ado incident.
- Siachen has strategic importance.
- It drives a wedge between PoK and China and is the only link for India to central Asia.
- Chinese presence nearby and difficulty to regain control once gone.

Pakistan Side

- Wants India to withdraw unconditionally and restore pre-1984 status quo.

Steps should be taken for mutual de-militarisation and making that area available for glacier research

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and studies. To prevent the loss of lives, technology should be used and drones etc. should be deployed for vigilance instead of army personnel.

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3. Money laundering and terrorism have strong inter linkages. Illustrate. In this context, how far do the steps taken by the government confirm with the international commitments?

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और आतंकवाद मजबूती से एक-दुसरे से सम्बद्ध हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम किस हद तक अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की पुष्टि करते हैं ?

Money laundering and terrorism have stronger inter-linkages than perceived. Both the activities benefit from each other. Money laundering groups benefit from the capability of terrorist organizations to do damage and terrorists can get money from such groups involved in money laundering. Both of them use ways like shell companies, multiple financial institutions to conceal the source / use of money. NGOs are used as a method for concealing the source of money and such money can be used by terrorist organisations.

Thus, money laundering and terrorism are interconnected.

Government has taken various steps and has enacted various legislations to address this issue.

- Income Tax Act, 1961
- Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 2016
- Narcotic Drugs and Pyschotropic substances Act, 1985

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- Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2003
- Govt. joined the Financial Action Task Force in 2010, which is an intergovernmental organisation to strengthen the international cooperation, financial system and address the issue of money laundering.

Govt. has launched a massive National Risk Assessment (NRA) exercise to identify sectors where risk of money laundering exists the most so, corrective steps can be taken accordingly. This is in accordance with the guidelines of FATF.

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4. Longstanding issue of insurgency in the Northeast highlights the linkage between violence, remoteness, underdevelopment and alienation. Elaborate. Also, suggest some corrective measures for a lasting resolution of the conflicts in this region.

पूर्वोत्तर में लम्बे समय से विद्यमान उग्रवाद का मुद्दा वस्तुतः हिंसा, दूरी, अल्पविकास, और अलगाव की भावना के मध्य के संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालता है। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिये। इसके साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में संघर्ष के एक स्थायी समाधान के लिए कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

The Northeast has seen a number of insurgent groups and insurgencies for over 5 decades now. This problem shows the links between violence, remoteness, underdevelopment & alienation, with each one feeding the other.

Northeast's location is such that it is separated from the Indian mainland and the only connection is via the Chicken's neck. Also, the difficult terrain makes it inaccessible hence the remoteness.

Due to government's failure to cause development in the region, provide employment to the youth there, lack of implementation of developmental policies announced due to corruption and lack of political will, ~~if~~ there is widespread underdevelopment.

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People of Northeast also suffer from the feeling of alienation since they are not treated as equal citizens of India and are called by derogatory words like "Chinki" due to their appearance. They can relate more to Chinese or Mongolians due to similar physical appearances.

Also, instances of violence against Northeast citizens (eg. A Northeast student was beaten up in DU) aggravate the sense of insecurity + alienation.

Corrective Measures :

- Bringing development in the region is the key for a lasting resolution.
- Providing employment to youth
- Better surrender policy for insurgents
- Mizo and Tripura Model can be followed to include insurgents in the political mainstream thereby, bringing peace and development to the region.
- Sensitization among Indian citizens towards their fellow citizens from the Northeastern part of India.
- Promotion of border haats to promote development in border areas.

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- Improving connectivity through various schemes like UDAN.
- Promotion to tourism etc. to bring resources to these states.

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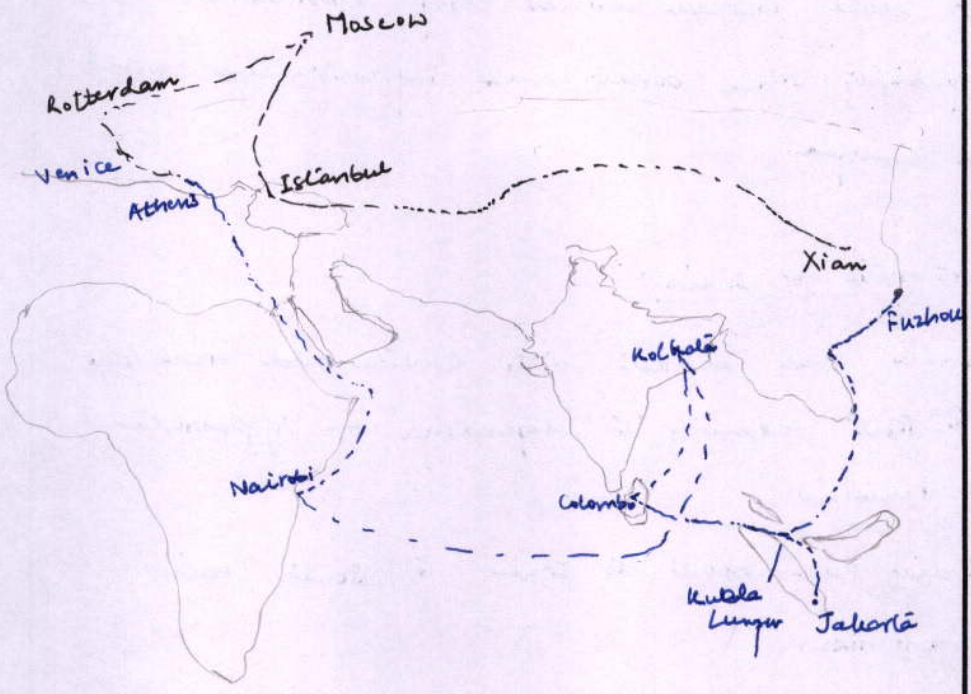
5. While on the one hand China's One Road One Belt initiative poses security concerns and challenges for India, on the other, it can help improve India's connectivity to major markets and resource supplies. Discuss.

जहाँ एक ओर चीन की 'वन बेल्ट वन रोड' पहल भारत के लिए सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताएं और चुनौतीयां खड़ा करता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह संसाधनों की आपूर्ति और प्रमुख बाजारों तक भारत की कनेक्टिविटी (संयोजकता) को बेहतर बनाने में भी मदद कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's ORDB initiative includes the development of a Silk Road Economic Belt and a Maritime Silk Road.



---- Maritime Silk Road (Sea Route)

---- Silk Road Economic Belt (Land Route)

Security concerns for India :

- Through the development of SREB and MSR, China is trying to legitimise its string of pearls theory.

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- Its presence in the Indian Ocean region by development of ports in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Sri Lanka presents security threat to India.
- China through OBOR is developing ports and roads in places hitherto under India's sphere of influence eg. Bhutan and Nepal
- It would increase china's troop mobilization capability since border areas infrastructure would be developed.

Opportunities for India:

- India can connect with Central and West Asia via Tibet reducing its dependence on Afghanistan & Pakistan.
- India can boost its trade to South Asian economies.
- It can integrate OBOR with BCIM corridor, providing connectivity to the Northeastern part of the country.
- Integrating OBOR with domestic projects for port development like Sagarmala can help Indian economy.

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India presently doesn't have the resources to integrate with the entire world so it should consider using DRDO for that purpose without sacrificing its autonomy in the process.

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6. NATGRID was an ambitious step involving intelligence reforms, however, it remained a non-starter. Explain. In the context of recent initiatives to revive the NATGRID and the challenges it faced previously what steps are required to make it effective?

नेटग्रिड (NATGRID) इंटेलिजेंस सुधारों से सम्बंधित एक महत्वाकांक्षी कदम था, हालांकि यह शुरू नहीं हो पाया। व्याख्या कीजिए। नेटग्रिड को पुनर्जीवित करने की हाल की पहल और पूर्व में इसके द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, इसे प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

NATGRID was proposed after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks. It was envisaged as a centralized database with 21 sets of data sources like banks, visa, immigration, air & train travel details etc. as well as from various intelligence agencies. This database would be accessible to 11 agencies on a case-to-case basis and only for professional investigation into cases of terrorism.

However, it remained a non-starter due to:

- Issue of privacy of data was raised. Proper legal & technical safeguards must be in place to ensure that data is not misused.
- Issue of appointment of CEO of NATGRID was raised. He should be someone with technical expertise and not have political affiliations.

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- Lack of coordination among various intelligence agencies like IB, RAW etc.
- Intelligence was not accessible to State Police & without that, implementation became difficult.

But in recent times, role of NATGRID has become more important than ever. The mode of warfare has changed from ground to digital now and terrorist organisations also use social media for propaganda so, it is important to have a centralised national security architecture in place. But it should be revived keeping in mind the challenges it faced previously.

Steps to be taken:

- Proper safeguards should be put in place to protect data privacy. ~~There~~
- There should be a well defined mechanism for how information is to be shared among the various agencies.
- CEO should be appointed taking in confidence all security agencies and should be someone

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who can coordinate among them.

- Coordination between central and state level agencies is a must.

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7. India's national security architecture faces a difficult task in detecting digital intrusion in cyberspace. What are the challenges India faces w.r.t. Digital Intrusion? How can these challenges be overcome?

भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अवसंरचना ,साइबर स्पेस में डिजिटल घुसपैठ का पता लगाने में मुश्किलों का सामना कर रही है। डिजिटल घुसपैठ के सन्दर्भ में भारत किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है? इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है?

In recent times, with more and more people using the digital media, instances of digital intrusion like economic fraud, attack on critical infrastructure, disruption of services etc. have also increased. Growing dependence on the cyberspace has increased vulnerability also.

Challenges faced by India:

- Low public awareness
  More and more people have internet enabled devices but awareness about security failures is low.
- Such attacks can be launched from any part of the world making them difficult to tackle.
- Lack of trained IT personnel in the country
- Lack of coordination among various cyber security agencies.
- Internet is a largely ungoverned space thereby increasing the cyber threat.

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- Lack of security infrastructure in India which is proved by attacks ~~on~~ ~~govern~~ + hacking of government sites too, let alone the security of citizens.

Steps to overcome these challenges:

- Research and Development

With changing needs of today's era, government should spend more money on R&D in cyber security so we can detect cyber attacks early and deal with them better.

- Human Resource Development

We need to have trained IT personnel in the field of cyber security who can develop better encryption techniques and make India's digital space secure from cyber threats.

- Awareness among public

Public should be taught about various security features of the internet and the ways the cyber attack occurs so they are well informed and donot fall for scams and electronic fraud.

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- Coordination among various agencies, possibly through the establishment of a centralised agency that will be responsible for dealing with cyber attacks.

- Enactment of a cyber security policy which outlines the functions of various organisations with clear division of roles and the protocol to be followed during a cyber attack.

- Involvement of the private sector in the cyber security so their knowledge and talent pool can be utilised.

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8. Relations with Iran hold a lot of potential for India's ambitions for West Asia and beyond, however, realising this potential also involves certain global and regional challenges. Examine.

ईरान के साथ संबंध वस्तुतः पश्चिम एशिया और उससे परे भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के लिए संभावनाओं से परिपूर्ण हैं, तथापि इस संभावना को साकार करने के मार्ग में कुछ वैश्विक तथा क्षेत्रीय चुनौतियां भी हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has various areas of interest in West Asia:

- Indian diaspora in Arab states is around 7 million and send remittances worth $40 billion annually.
- India imports 80% of its oil from West Asia.
- Various Islamist groups, civil wars, outside interventions in the area provide cause for constant concern.
- West Asia provides a link to Central Asia and Europe.

Iran acts as a gateway for India's ambitions in West Asia. Thus, Iran - India relations hold huge significance.

Eg. Development of Chabahar port in Iran by India provides a link to India to West + Central Asia bypassing Pakistan.

However, there are various challenges to be overcome

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in realising the full potential of relations with Iran.

- With the lifting of economic sanctions on Iran, after the signing of nuclear deal with P5+1, competition for Indian firms from other countries will increase.
- Iran might not make concessions such as accepting payments in rupee from India anymore.
- Regional challenges will continue to be there. India ~~to~~ can only partly overcome geographical barriers by developing relations with Iran. It still has to diplomatically resolve issues with Pakistan.
  eg. for the SAGE pipeline, TAPI pipeline
- India also has to balance its Ir. relations with Saudi Arabia and Israel vis-a-vis Iran.

Thus, there are challenges for India but it is imperative for India for its geopolitical and energy interests to overcome them and develop ties with Iran, as it will also help India

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counter Chinese presence in Pakistan & Central Asia through its CPEC, OBOR initiatives.

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9. The internal crisis in Nepal over the past few years has given concrete shape to the fears of China gaining upper hand vis-a-vis a traditionally influential India. Elaborate. What can India do to further strengthen its ties with the Himalayan nation?

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में नेपाल के आतंरिक संकट ने पारंपरिक रूप से प्रभाव रखने वाले भारत पर चीन द्वारा बढ़त लिए जाने के भय को ठोस आकार प्रदान किया है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताईए। इस हिमालयी राष्ट्र के साथ अपने संबंधों को अधिक मजबूत करने हेतु भारत और क्या कर सकता है?

Nepal has been going through an internal crisis for over a decade now. Nepal faced a decade of Maoist ~~pow~~ war and then tussle over political power. The new constitution was finally adopted in September 2015 but it led to blockade and protest by Madhesis and Tharus.

These internal issues have led to a change in Nepal's relations with India and China.

India has always viewed Nepal as being geographically very important with respect to China and has helped Nepal to resolve the conflicts. But, in this process, it has been accused of interference in Nepal's internal matters. India's reluctance to endorse Nepal's new constitution due to concerns related to Madhesis, Tharus was also seen as a proof of

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India's interference. With Maoist government in power in Nepal, it is exploring other options like China to reduce its dependence on India.

Also, it is attracted by the huge potential of Chinese investment in Nepal.

With the blockade being perceived as supported by the "Big brother" India, Nepal wants to overcome its dependence on India for roads and ports and hence, is shifting focus towards China.

India should work towards strengthening its ties with Nepal given its strategic location and also because of the cultural ties we share.

Steps to be taken:

- strengthen people to people ties.
- Use soft diplomacy to counter China.
- Remain committed to strengthen cooperation in all areas of mutual ~~are~~ interest.
- Shed off the Big Brother image so it is not seen as interfering in Nepal's internal matters.

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10. The Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement (TPP), touted as the world's biggest trade deal to date, has danger of bending the WTO rules. In this context, discuss the impact TPP can have on India's foreign trade. What are the options that India has to deal with the issues arising out of the TPP?

विश्व के सबसे बड़े व्यापार समझौते के रूप में प्रचारित ट्रांस-पेसिफ़िक पार्टनरशिप (टी.पी.पी.) समझौते द्वारा डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के नियमों को प्रभावित करने की आशंका है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य मे भारत के विदेश व्यापार पर टी.पी.पी. के संभावित प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। टी.पी.पी. से उत्पन्न मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए भारत के पास क्या विकल्प हैं?

TPP, involving 12 Pacific rim nations was the biggest trade deal ever signed accounting for 40% of the world's trade. It facilitated movement of goods, services, investment among these countries and had rules regarding labour laws, environmental standards, IP protection.

India stood to lose a lot on account of trade diversion.

TPP also involved ~~ban~~ the danger of bending the WTO rules since TPP as a block must have had a huge bargaining power affecting countries like India negatively.

With the election of Donald Trump as the President of US, TPP is dead but India should take this opportunity to bring about certain changes

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like:

- Increasing the cost competitiveness of our exports.
- Finalising deals like the Bilateral Investment Treaty with the EU, RCEP which will boost trade ties with ASEAN nations, China, etc.
- Strengthening our IPR regime.
- Improving labour laws, environmental standards so they conform to the International standards.

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11. Legal proceedings initiated by the Marshall Islands against India, Pakistan and Britain over nuclear weapons in the International Court of Justice highlights the issues of jurisidiction of the court. What is India's position vis-a-vis the jurisdiction of the ICJ? Also differentiate between binding and advisory pronunciations of the court with suitable examples.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (आई.सी.जे.) में मार्शल द्वीपसमूह द्वारा भारत, पाकिस्तान तथा ब्रिटेन के खिलाफ़ परमाणु हथियारों को ले कर आरम्भ की गयी कानूनी कार्यवाहियाँ वस्तुतः इस न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के मुद्दे को उजागर करती हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के संदर्भ में भारत का क्या रुख है? साथ ही उचित उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए न्यायालय के बाध्यकारी तथा सलाहकारी निर्णयों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Marshall Islands filed a case under 9 nuclear states justifying its position saying that the nuclear arms race has done a lot of harm to it. It contends that states like India, Pakistan and Britain didnot fulfil their legal obligation to disarm.

All members of the UN are automatic parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice. That, however, doesnot mean that ICJ has jurisdiction over disputes involving them. ICJ gets jurisdiction subject to the approval from the parties involved.

ICJ adjudicates matters relating to:

- International law, submitted to it by states.

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It is called Jurisdiction in Contentious Cases. Court's judgement in such cases is binding.

Maritime cases, International Waters, etc. generally make this category.

- Only states can appeal to or appear before the court.

- Advisory Jurisdiction

This is only available to international organisations like the organs of UN or specialised agencies authorised to do so.

Jurisdiction in such cases is only advisory & hence, non-binding in nature.

India's Position:

India declared in 1974 the matters over which it accepts ICJ's jurisdiction. India does not accept it when:

- the dispute is with a party which is or has been a member of the Commonwealth of Nations
- dispute involves armed conflict, hostility, self-defence
- involves multilateral treaties like the NPT.

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12. Even though the refugee crisis in Europe does not affect India directly, it presents an opportunity for India to showcase its commitment and capability to take greater responsibility in dealing with global issues. Comment in light of India's strengths, experience and international commitments regarding refugees.

यद्यपि, यूरोपीय शरणार्थी संकट का भारत पर कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव नहीं है, लेकिन यह भारत के लिए वैश्विक मुद्दों से निपटने हेतु अधिक बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी ग्रहण करने संबंधी प्रतिबद्धता तथा क्षमता को प्रदर्शित करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। शरणार्थी संबंधी भारत के सामर्थ्य, अनुभव तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं के आलोक में इस पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Rise of extremism, poverty, unemployment ~~has~~ in Middle-East and North Africa has led to people fleeing and taking refuge in the nearby Europe.

Even though India is not a direct party in the crisis, it is a remarkable opportunity for India for strengthening its moral credentials so it can play a major role in the multi-polar world of today. This will help in India's ambitions of securing a permanent seat in UNSC and other reforms it desires in the world order.

India is not a signatory of the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees or its 1967 protocol but it recognises the right to seek and enjoy

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asylum being a signatory to Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

SC of India in NHRC v/s State of Arunachal Pradesh case declared that Chakmas ~~that~~ enjoyed Fundamental Rights under Article 21 of the Constitution.

India had close to 2 ~~million~~ lakh refugees in 2011 according to the UNHCR. India drew an effective resettlement and rehabilitation plan for refugees and should share its experience with the world. It faced an influx of refugees during 1971 from Bangladesh and efficiently dealt with it.

Also, India is a multi-cultural and secular society. It can leverage such strengths to house a mix of refugees without affecting the internal situation.

Thus, India should use this opportunity to increase its role as a major player in the world order.

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13. India is endowed with an amazing variety and wealth of soft power resources. Providing examples, illustrate the utilisation of soft power in diplomatic initiatives of the recent past. What are the limitations of the soft power approach in diplomacy in case of a developing country such as India?

भारत सॉफ्ट पावर (मृदु शक्ति) संसाधनों की आश्चर्यजनक विविधता एवं बहुलता से संपन्न है। उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, हाल के कूटनीतिक पहलों में सॉफ्ट पावर के उपयोग का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत जैसे किसी विकासशील देश के लिए कूटनीति में सॉफ्ट पावर एप्रोच (मृदु शक्ति उपागम) की क्या सीमाएं हैं?

Soft power refers to the ability to modify other States' preferences without force or coercion.

India's soft power includes films, yoga, ayurveda, diaspora, religious diversity, foreign aid and so on.

Soft power in diplomatic initiatives:

- Giving Yoga an international recognition by getting 21st June recognised as Yoga Day by UN.
- providing humanitarian + development assistance to African + Asian nations.
- Rebuilding Nalanda Buddhist University to develop ancient cultural ties with china, Japan, South Korea and Singapore.
- Look East, Act East, Look West policies to reinvigorate cultural ties.
- India has a huge diaspora present abroad.

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Limitations of soft power:

- In soft power requires resources to be spent which developing countries like India find themselves short of.
- Soft power also requires hard power to have its real impact. India is still far behind countries like USA or China in that respect.
- India only recently recognised its soft power potential and started using it in diplomacy.

India has a huge soft power potential and it should utilise it fully.

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14. Highlight the features of NAVIC and bring out its significance for India. How is it different from GAGAN? Examine whether NAVIC can be a replacement of GPS for India.

नाविक (NAVIC) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा भारत के लिए इसके महत्व को उजागर कीजिए। यह गगन (GAGAN) से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नाविक भारत के लिए जी.पी.एस. को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है।

NAVIC is the Indian counterpart of US' GPS, Russia's Glonass, EU's Galileo.

Features of NAVIC :

- It has a total of 9 satellites - 7 in space and 2 on ground as standby.
- It provides 2 kinds of services - Standard positioning System for civilian use and Restricted service for authorized use.
- It provides an accuracy of more than 10m in the Indian mainland and 20m in the Indian Ocean and areas extending till 1500km around India.

NAVIC is significant for India as it reduces its dependence on foreign systems like the GPS which will be not be available during hostile times.

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GAGAN is a 'Satellite - Based Augmentation System developed jointly by AAI and ISRO to better regulate air traffic. It uses Indian satellites ~~or~~ in space and on ground to increase the ~~effici~~ accuracy of GPS data unlike NAVIC which is a standalone Navigation system.

NAVIC can be a replacement of GPS for India but it might take some time to switch to it. Its use requires the development of receivers compatible with receiving signals from NAVIC and since most devices are GPS enabled, the switch might take time.

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15. What are Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) and how are they an improvement over carbon fibres? Highlight the various unique properties of CNTs which makes them suitable to the manufacturing industry.

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब (सी.एन.टी.) क्या होते हैं तथा वे किस प्रकार कार्बन फाइबर से श्रेष्ठ हैं। सी.एन.टी. के उन विशिष्ट गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो इसे विनिर्माण उद्योग हेतु उपयुक्त बनाते हैं।

Carbon Nanotubes are hollow fibres made entirely of carbon with diameter in Nanometers.

Carbon Fibres are composed mostly of Carbon Atoms and have diameter in micrometers.
They have high stiffness, high tensile strength, low thermal expansion, high temp. tolerance, low weight which makes them very popular.

Carbon Nanotubes are an improvement over carbon Fibres in all these respects.
Their applications include automobile industry, electronic packaging industry, aerospace, sports, batteries etc.

Properties that make them suitable for manufacturing industry:

- High thermal conductivity and low thermal expansion.

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- Stiff and strong
- extremely low weight
- excellent electrical properties
- high corrosive resistance.
- Economically viable

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16. Explain the significance of gravitational waves recently detected by LIGO. What are the objectives of the recently envisaged LIGO-India project and what benefits will India accrue from it?

हाल ही में एल.आई.जी.ओ. (लिगो) द्वारा खोजे गए गुरुत्वीय तरंगों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। हाल ही में परिकल्पित एल.आई.जी.ओ.-इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट (लिगो-भारत परियोजना) के क्या उद्देश्य हैं, तथा भारत को इससे क्या लाभ होंगे?

Gravitational Waves are distortions (ripples) in the space-time continuum caused by some of the most violent and energetic process of the Universe. They are generally so weak that it's very difficult to detect them.

Significance :

- It is the first discovery of gravitational waves.
- It is the first discovery of a binary system of Black Holes, as predicted by Einstein's theory.
- Gravitational waves carry "pure information" about the objects and events they got created from because unlike light waves, they donot get altered by interactions with matter as they travel through space.

LIGO-India project is a part of INDIGO (Indian Initiative in Gravitational Waves Observations) and it aims to move an advanced detector from

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Hanford, USA to India. At present, there are 3 LIGO detectors - 2 in Hanford, USA and one in Livingston, USA.

Benefits:

- It will make detection of Gravitational waves in the future more probable.
- encourage young scientists and students to join the field.
- boost industry - academic research partnerships since project needs capital & other high-end requirements.
- promote India as a science and technology advanced nation that takes research seriously.
- bring together scientists from various fields and countries.

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17. What are the criteria employed for a pandemic to be declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) by the WHO? In the wake of recent Ebola and Zika virus outbreaks examine the efficacy of the prevalent architecture of global health governance. Also, assess India's preparedness in handling such global epidemics.

डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. द्वारा किसी महामारी को पब्लिक हेल्थ इमरजेंसी ऑफ़ इंटरनेशनल कंसर्न (PHEIC) के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए जाते हैं? हाल ही में इबोला तथा ज़ीका विषाणु के प्रसार के सन्दर्भ में वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन की प्रभावोत्पादकता की जाँच कीजिए। ऐसी वैश्विक महामारियों मे निपटने के लिए भारत की तैयारियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Criteria:

The pandemic should be a serious, unusual situation which involves

- a health risk to other others through its international spread.
- requires potential response from the international community.

The recent Ebola and Zika virus outbreaks brought to fore many caveats in the prevalent architecture of Global Health governance.

- The requirement of a disease transcending national border to be declared a PHEIC leads to delays in declaration and response.
- Such declarations involve economic costs for the nations involved since most nations impose travel bans, border closures on affected countries as was seen during Ebola outbreak. Due to

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this, countries have a disincentive in declaring a health emergency.

- Ebola outbreak showed the ~~w~~ lack of response capacity of International Health Regulations (IHR).

Hence, there is a need to redefine PHEIC and strengthen ~~int~~ the architecture of global health governance to ensure an active, effective and coordinated International response.

India took certain steps in the wake of the recent outbreaks:

- Increased surveillance and Rapid Response Team were activated.
- Risk communication, travel advisory, coordination with international agencies etc. were adopted.

However, India might not be as prepared for such global endemics due to its ~~to~~ weak medical facilities, lack of trained healthcare professionals, dense population, poverty and lack of awareness among public.

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18. Give a brief explanation of CRISPR - gene editing technology. Also discuss its significance in modern biology and agriculture.

जीन एडिटिंग प्रौद्योगिकी - सी.आर.आई.एस.पी.आर. (CRISPR) की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आधुनिक जीव-विज्ञान तथा कृषि में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

CRISPR- gene editing technology is a revolutionary technology due to its inexpensive and faster nature.

- It involves the use of Cas9 as "molecular scissors" which cut the DNA sequence.
- It allows for replacement / introduction of more than one gene at a time.
- It is not species- specific.
- It is highly accurate & flexible.

Significance :

Biology :

① New treatment methods can be developed.

② New methods for testing by creating transgenic animals like mice etc.

③ Introduction of disease resistance in species.

④ Create human organs.

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Agriculture:

① Helps in developing species of crops, fruits etc. resistant to climate change.

② Pest resistance in insects and herbicide resistance in weeds can be reversed.

③ Development of transgenic animals with more yield. eg. cattle.

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19. Even though large infrastructure projects like High Speed Rail (HSR) facilitate greater technological development, they come with their own set of challenges. Examine in the context of proposed HSR projects in India. Suggest some measures on how HSR can truly be 'Made in India'.

यद्यपि हाई स्पीड रेल (एच.एस.आर.) जैसी बड़ी अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं व्यापक स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास में सहायता करती हैं, लेकिन उनकी भी अपनी चुनौतियां होती हैं। भारत में प्रस्तावित एच.एस.आर. परियोजनायों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में परिक्षण कीजिए। कुछ उपाए बताईये कि कैसे सही मायने में एच.एस.आर. 'मेड इन इंडिया' हो सकता है।

Challenges:

1. Lack of highly skilled manpower.
2. Such projects are highly capital intensive.
3. Technology has to be transferred from abroad, which is not easy
4. Land acquisition process involves delays and red tapism.
5. construction in difficult terrains adds to the costs.
6. Such projects are mostly under PPP which is stuck in litigation.
7. Indian companies cannot contribute much since design & technology is provided by foreign companies.
8. Cost of construction is more than 10 times that of normal tracks.

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Thus, there are huge costs and little benefits for the local industries.

Measures:

- Promote R+D through increased expenditure.
- Skill development at high levels through institute - industry link-ups.
- Technology transfer, not just investment should be promoted under FDI.
- Capital goods industry should be developed.

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20. What do you understand by Big-data? Using SDGs as an example, discuss its role in effective implementation of public policy. Also mention challenges faced in using Big-Data and measures to overcome them.

बिग-डेटा से आप क्या समझते हैं? एस.डी.जी. को एक उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हुए सार्वजनिक नीतियों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिग-डेटा के प्रयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों तथा उनके समाधान के उपायों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Big-Data refers to data sets which are so large or complex that traditional data processing applications are inadequate. Big Data has huge volume, huge variety & variability.

However, it is what organizations do with data that matters. Big Data can be used for effective policy making.

Eg. Health Goals under SDGs

- Data can be collated, analyzed from various places like hospitals, doctors, etc.
- Observe trends of diseases.
- Observe treatments available and lack thereof
- Analyze the trends in access to healthcare, govt. schemes, patterns of expenditure.
- Analyze complaints received
- Sort out best domestic and international

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practices.

Public policy implementation is a process involving implementation, monitoring, feedback, review & better implementation based on that. Big Data can help with this in a big way.

Challenges:

- It requires high level of technology.
- It requires highly skilled IT personnel.
- It is an expensive process.
- In India, digitisation of data is low & if available, not very authentic.
- Privacy concerns.

Measures to overcome them:

- Digital India initiative can be used to spread digital literacy and increase digitisation
- Skill development through industry-institute linkages.
- R&D to bring down the cost.
- Proper policies, legislations & institutions to ensure data privacy

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Center		Date	09.03.17.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Soil management in Northeast India is critical for a viable agriculture economy. In this context, discuss the problems of soils in Northeast India. Suggest some steps that can be taken to counter this problem.
पूर्वोत्तर भारत में व्यावहारिक रूप से लाभप्रद कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए मृदा प्रबंधन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, पूर्वोत्तर भारत में मृदा संबंधी समस्याओं की चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या के हल हेतु उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदम सुझाइये।

- Northeast India has an undulating terrain, unfavourable climate, hilly slopes. There is very little availability of plain areas.
- The quality of soil is very poor due to heavy rainfall which leads to leaching of soil, making it unfertile and not fit for cultivation.
- The practice of Jhuming (Shifting Cultivation) causes environmental degradation & also results in poor soil health.
- Problem of increasing soil acidity due to Climate Change is more severe in Northeast India.

Steps to Counter this Problem:

- Implementation of a comprehensive forest policy
- Contour bunding, terrace cultivation, can be adopted.
- Watershed development to prevent surface water runoff and to use water efficiently.
- Controlling soil erosion

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- Promote organic farming.
- Promote Jungle Grass since that augments soil's organic matter content.
- Increase climate resilience of the Northeast region.

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2. How does the plate tectonics theory help explain the formation of Himalayas and Deccan Traps?
प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी सिद्धांत किस प्रकार हिमालय और दक्कन ट्रैप्स के निर्माण की व्याख्या करता है?

Plate Tectonics is the theory which explains the formation of various geological forms through the movement of geological plates.

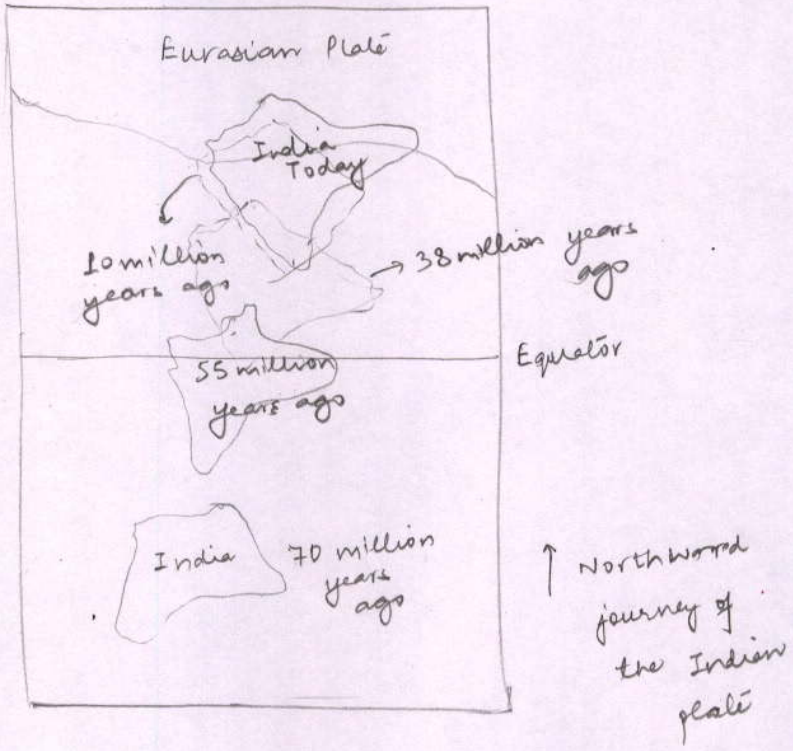
~~So~~ Earth is divided into 7 major and 20 minor plates which are in continuous motion.

Himalayas were formed due to the movement of the ~~Austral~~ Indian plate towards the Eurasian plate. Continental - continental boundary formed led to folding which led to the emergence of Himalayas. This was a convergent boundary formed. Tethys sea at the mouth of the Indian plate emerged in the form of Himalayas. That's why we find remains of Tethys sea, oceanic origin in the Himalayas.

Deccan Traps were formed due to various fissure type volcanic eruptions when the Indian plate was

moving northwards. The differential speed of different plates led to the development of various cracks & through these cracks, the lava came out.

Especially when the plate was above the Volcanic Hotspot Area of the Reunion Islands, there were continuous eruptions leading to the formation of Deccan Traps.



3. Inspite being one of the largest producer of fish, there is still considerable scope of improvement in the fishery sector. In light of the above statement, discuss the problems and prospects of Fishery industry in India with respect to both inland and marine fisheries.

मत्स्य के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक होने के बाद भी, मत्स्य-क्षेत्र में सुधार की अभी भी पर्याप्त संभावनाएँ हैं। उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में भारत में अंतर्देशीय और समुद्री मत्स्यन दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्याप्त समस्याओं एवं संभावनाओं पर चर्चा करें।

Despite being one of largest producer of fish, India can do a lot to improve its fishery sector.

In India, 65% of the fishery constitute inland fisheries.

Problems :

- Tropical fish, produced by India, has low international demand.
- Lack of linkages like cold storages - leading to huge post-harvest losses.
- Lack of proper fishing instruments & vessels.
- Absence of R&D support to inland fishery sector due to which the full potential is not harnessed.
- Deep water fishing is not developed.
- Extremely poor conditions of Indian fishermen.
- Conflicts with maritime neighbours like Sri Lanka over the fishermen issue.

Prospects :

- India has a long coastline. If the potential is properly + effectively harnessed, fishery development can provide employment to a lot of people and improve their living conditions.
- Infrastructure support needs to be developed.
- Development of forward link + backward linkages
- Credit availability to fishermen so they can buy fishing vessels
- Development of Deep Water Fishing, which is yet to be realised.

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4. Vegetation in deserts and saline areas have highly specialized means of adapting themselves to the environment. Explain.
मरुस्थलों और लवणीय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली वनस्पति में स्वयं को पर्यावरण के प्रति अनुकूलित करने की अत्यधिक विशेषीकृत युक्तियाँ होती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

vegetation in deserts have several special features like:

- They ~~have~~ are xerophytic i.e. drought-resistant
- They have deep roots
- They have thick needle shaped leaves to minimise surface area available for transpiration.
- Have thick stems to store water for longer times.
- Produce during the brief wet season and die channelising all their energy into producing seeds, which have a thick skin for protection.
- Have thorns on their leaves to save themselves from predators.

vegetation in Saline Areas also possess some features to better adapt to that environment.

- They have far-reaching, exposed roots, sometimes above-ground. It provides structural support + allows oxygen to be transferred to the roots below the ground.
- They complete their reproductive cycles during rainy

season when salt concentration is low.

- They have leaves with glands that excrete salt.
- They can restrict their stomata opening to conserve fresh water.

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5. Give an account of the distribution of cement industry in India and the factors that affect its location. Also trace the growth of cement industry in India.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण और इसकी अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दें। साथ ही, भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग की वृद्धि की रूपरेखा भी प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Distribution:

Cement Industry uses low value but heavy weight raw materials like limestone.

Since limestone is not present in the alluvial belt of Northern India, ~~there are no~~ cement industry is not located here.

The belt along the Vindhyan range i.e. from Eastern Rajasthan to Jharkhand has limestone deposits and hence, presence of cement industry.

Factors that affect its location:

- Availability of raw material since it uses heavy weight raw material so proximity to the source is a major factor in determining its location.
- Well developed transport network
- Proximity to the market
- Availability of labour
- Water availability
- Availability of power.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite the enormous demand of electronics, the manufacturing of electronic goods has not been a feature of the Indian industry. Enumerate the reasons for the same. Suggest measures which are required to acheive the target of Net Zero Import by 2020.
इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स की भारी मांग के बावजूद इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वस्तुओं का विनिर्माण भारतीय उद्योग का वैशिष्ट्य नहीं है। इसके कारणों को उल्लिखित करें। ऐसे उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो 2020 तक शुद्ध रूप से शून्य आयात का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु वांछित हैं।

Reasons for slow growth of electronics manufacturing:

- It started very late. Earlier it was completely govt. owned. Picked upto after reforms of 1991.
- Mismatch between demand + supply of engineers in terms of quality.
- Working capital required due to its capital intensive nature. Lack of credit availability for that.
- Non-availability of raw material
- Cheaper production in China
- ~~Delay~~ Red Tapism - delay in environmental clearances etc., stringent labour laws.
- Lack of infrastructure i.e. power supply, transport network etc.

Measures required:

- Development of infrastructural support.
- Provision of credit so working capital becomes available.

- Link the industry and educational institutes to produce engineers with required skills.
- Make the clearance procedure easier by reducing bureaucratic interference. Have single-window clearance system.
- Reduce dependence on imports by developing indigenous industry.

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7. Agroforestry is seen as a solution to meet the challenges of food, nutrition, energy, employment and environment security. Elucidate.

कृषि-वानिकी को भोजन, पोषण, ऊर्जा, रोजगार और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा की चुनौतियों के समाधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Agroforestry refers to the practice of growing trees along with crops in the farms. This practice of agroforestry has several advantages.

- It helps increase the income of farmer.
- Farmers get extra produce from trees like timber + fruits which he can sell in the market and earns money.
- Trees prevent soil erosion thus, preserving the quality of soil in the farms.
- It provides employment in all seasons thereby enhancing the economic prospect of farmers.
- Trees help in controlling pollution as they act as natural filters.
- Helps farmers diversify their income sources protecting them from extreme conditions like drought etc.
- Helps restore the ecological balance of the area.
- Rural needs of fuel, fodder + timber are also satisfied.

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Thus, agroforesting has a lot of benefits and govt. should promote it by incentivising farmers by giving free seeds, credit, insurance facilities etc.

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8. Explain the phenomenon of Tsunami formation and highlight reasons for India's vulnerability to Tsunamis. List some measures to mitigate the impact of Tsunamis.
सुनामी उत्पन्न होने की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए और सुनामी के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। सुनामियों के प्रभाव का न्यूनीकरण करने हेतु कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Tsunamis are waves formed whenever a large amount of water is displaced due to under-water Earthquaker, volcanism etc.

Sea-floor Earthquakes lead to large displacement of water inducing the formation of waves called Tsunamis. They have small amplitude in open waters but as they approach the shore, the water gets squeezed causing very high waves.

other factors that can cause a Tsunami include volcanism, Meteorites, Landslides.

Reasons for India's vulnerability:

- Indian plate is breaking away from the Australian plate making the area around Indonesia seismically active, thereby increasing the chances of tsunamis getting generated from there.
- Long coastline of the Indian territory
- High population residing in the coastal areas

- Lack of disaster-proof infrastructure in the country.
- Lack of clarity on assigned roles to various agencies during a disaster.

Measures to Mitigate :

- Well developed early-warning systems in place.
- Growing of mangroves along coasts which act as natural barriers.
- Development of artificial barriers.
- Spreading awareness among the local community about Tsunamis.
- Mock drills at regular intervals to check preparedness.

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26

9. Explain the role of Himalayas in influencing the climate of South Asia. Enumerate the changes observed recently in the Himalayan region with respect to climate and geomorphology. What are the possible anthropogenic causes behind them ?
दक्षिण एशिया की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में हिमालय की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। हिमालयी क्षेत्र में जलवायु और भू-आकृतिविज्ञान के संबंध में हाल ही में चिन्हित किए गए परिवर्तनों की गणना कीजिए। इनके पीछे संभावित मानवजनित कारण क्या हैं?

Himalayas act as a climatic divide between the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia.

- Himalayas divide the Jet stream into northern & southern branches. Monsoon winds proceed only when the Southern branch withdraws.
- Himalayas cause the monsoon winds to cause rain in the subcontinent.
- They prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering the subcontinent thereby preventing extreme cold conditions.
- The snowfall in Himalayas causes cold winds in Northern India.

Changes Observed :

- The average annual temperature has increased, due to climate change.
- The rainfall pattern has become erratic.
- Tree line is shifting to higher altitudes.
- Snowfall has reduced.

- Diversion of rivers has affected natural flows.
- Frequency of hazardous events has increased.

Possible Anthropogenic Causes:

- Increased emissions of Green House Gases which are causing the Global temp. to rise over its pre-industrial levels.
- Development of various dams causing diversion in rivers affecting their natural flow.

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10. Explain the different types of earthquake waves and the concept of shadow zone. What inferences can we draw from shadow zones regarding the interior of the Earth?

विभिन्न प्रकार की भूकम्पीय तरंगों और छाया क्षेत्र की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भांग के संबंध में छाया क्षेत्रों से हम क्या निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं?

Earthquake Waves

Body Waves

- Travel in all directions from the focus

P- Waves

- first to be recorded on a seismograph
- Travel through all mediums
- Travel parallel to the direction of propogation

S-Waves

- recorded after P- waves
- Travel only through solids
- Travel perpendicular to the direction of propogation.

Surface Waves

- Travel along the surface. Formed when body waves come in contact with surface rocks.

Love

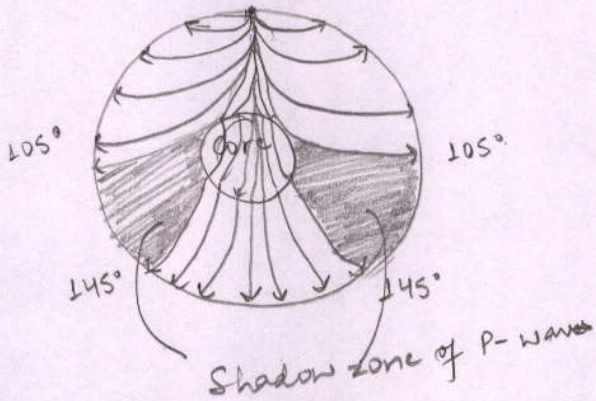
- most destructive
- travel traverse to the direction of propogation.
- side to side motion

Rayleigh

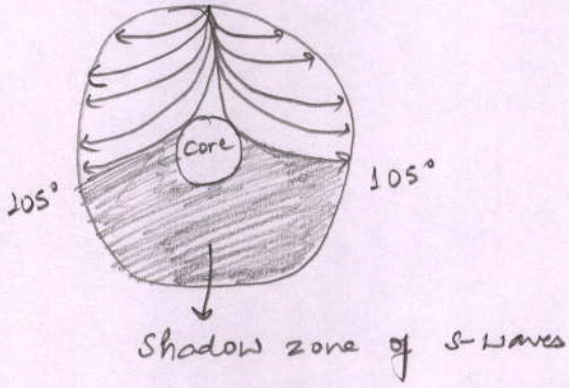
- very destructive
- travel parallel like p-waves
- last to be recorded on a seismograph.

Shadow Zone is the area of the surface of Earth where waves are not detected.

For P- waves, it is between 105° & 145° in either direction.



For S- waves, it is the entire area lying between 105° on either sides.



Shadow zones help us know about the interior composition of Earth.

Since we know that S- waves cannot travel in liquid, looking at its shadow zone help us identify the boundary between mantle and core.

It tells us that the outer core is liquid since S- waves cannot travel through it and P-waves suffers refraction due to change in density in different mediums.

11. Explain the difference between chemical weathering and physical weathering. What is the ecological and economic significance of weathering?

रासायनिक अपक्षय और भौतिक अपक्षय के बीच अन्तर की व्याख्या कीजिए। अपक्षय का पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक महत्व क्या है?

Weathering - refers to the action of climate or weather on rocks leading to their disintegration + eventually, formation of soil.

Physical weathering - refers to the disintegration of rocks under mechanical pressure. It generally happens due to thermal expansion + contraction or due to release of pressure due to removal of a rock structure above.

~~Mech~~ Chemical weathering - refers to the disintegration of rocks due to chemical processes. Presence of water, air + heat speeds up the process.

Various processes involved include hydration, solution, carbonation, oxidation and reduction.

eg. solution seen in Karst topography since limestone dissolves in water.

So, both physical + chemical weathering processes occur simultaneously. Chemical weathering weakens

the rock and physical weathering disintegrates it.

Ecological significance :

- It leads to the formation of the Top soil, the most important component of lithosphere.
- The entire vegetation of an area depends on the soil so in a way, weathering determines the vegetation of an area.

Economic significance :

- Weathering leads to formation of various minerals, making extraction of metals from it easier.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Tropical regions are not only the most resource rich but also one of the most underdeveloped regions of the world. What are the factors responsible for this? How have some of the tropical countries turned their natural limitations to their advantage? Illustrate.

उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्र न केवल सर्वाधिक संसाधन संपन्न हैं वरन् विश्व के सर्वाधिक अविकसित क्षेत्रों में से भी एक हैं। इसके लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? कुछ उष्णकटिबंधीय देशों ने अपनी प्राकृतिक रूकावटों (बाधाओं) को स्वयं हेतु लाभप्रद स्थितियों में किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tropical regions are underdeveloped due to various factors:

- Presence of extremely dense forests which makes it very difficult to clear it for other activities.
- They can also not be cleared for ecological reasons since they support a very rich biodiversity.
- Presence of very poor quality soil in tropical areas due to continuous rains.
- Presence of hardwood which is difficult to transport.
- Technology is not as developed in tropical areas as it is in developed parts of the world.
- More prevalence of diseases compared to temperate areas.

Some tropical countries like India have turned their natural limitation into advantage through:

- Earning money through Carbon Trading till they have ~~ess~~ low levels of emissions.
- Promoting Ecotourism eg. Kerala
- Development of Solar Energy by tapping the solar potential of Tropical areas.

13. Coral reefs are the most biologically diverse and economically valuable ecosystems on earth. Elaborate. Discuss the factors responsible for the decline of coral reefs across the world. Also, list some measures that have been taken for their preservation.

प्रवाल भित्तियाँ पृथ्वी पर जैविक रूप से सर्वाधिक विविधतापूर्ण और आर्थिक रूप से मूल्यवान पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्व में प्रवाल भित्तियों की कमी के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके संरक्षण हेतु किए गए कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Coral Reefs are so productive that they are called the "Tropical Rainforests" of the Oceans".

Coral Reefs are extremely valuable because:

- They provide shelter to a lot of species. No other ecosystem supports such large biodiversity.
- It provides food to various marine animals.
- Act as barriers along a shoreline against wave action thereby protecting coastal areas.
- Promote fishing activities since they support various species of fish.
- Coral Reefs are extremely important as a source of development of future medicines of 21st century.
- Provide employment to Local people by promoting tourism due to its scenic beauty.

Factors responsible for decline:

- Encroachment of coastal areas with nearby coral reefs endangers them.

- Coral Reefs are sensitive to temperature changes & a variation leads to their bleaching.
- Presence of chemicals in water leads to coral bleaching.
- Increase of CO_2 in atmosphere leads to the formation of Carbonic Acid when dissolved in water & this Carbonic Acid dissolves their calcium Carbonate.
- Over-fishing & tourism also adversely affects reef species.

Measures Taken:

- International Cooperation through UN to protect coral reefs.
- India has notified the Coastal Regulatory Zone Rules to protect corals.
- Establishment of National Coastal Zone Authority, State Coastal Zone Authorities.

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14. Despite EIA being a useful policy tool for sustainable development, deficiencies in its design and implementation have prevented it from realising its potential. Discuss.

संधारणीय विकास के लिए एक उपयोगी नीतिगत उपकरण होने के बावजूद, पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (ई.आई.ए.) की अभिकल्पना (डिजाइन) और कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कमियों ने इसकी सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को साकारित होने से बाधित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a procedure to see assess whether a particular developmental activity or project will have a positive or negative impact on the environment.

If properly implemented, i.e. if it is treated as a project planning tool and not just something to justify the projects, it can prove to be extremely useful for promoting sustainable development, which is the need of the hour.

But both design and implementation of EIA suffers from deficiencies in India.

- Misutilisation of exemptions
- Lack of expertisi of Impact Assessment Agencies
- Lack of involvement of NGOs.
- Poor transparency & accountability
- Gram sabhas are not aware & provide approval under pressure.

- Data is manipulated sometimes.
- Funds manipulation

These deficiences should be worked on so EIA can be used as an effective policy tool for sustainable development, as it was intended to be.

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15. According to the Indian Fertiliser Scenario 2014, the use of urea in India has increased by more than 50 per cent since 2000. How does human intervention turn nitrogen from a nutrient to a pollutant? Discuss the impacts of nitrogen pollution on environment and human health. Also, explain how nitrogen pollution can be managed.

भारतीय उर्वरक परिदृश्य 2014 के अनुसार, भारत में यूरिया का उपयोग सन् 2000 के बाद 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गया है। मानवीय हस्तक्षेप किस प्रकार नाइट्रोजन को एक पोषक तत्व से प्रदूषक के रूप में परिवर्तित कर देता है? पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि नाइट्रोजन प्रदूषण का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Nitrogen is one of the most essential nutrients required for the plants' and crop growth. But due to the highly subsidised urea to the farmers, its use has been over what is good for soil health.

The optimal N:P:K ratio is supposed to be 4:2:1 but in our country, it is as high 8.4:3.2:1 which shows that urea is overused due to its cheaper availability.

Impact of Nitrogen Pollution:

- Causes various respiratory diseases in humans.
- Causes diseases like the blue baby syndrome
- Causes acid rain
- Causes photochemical smog in the presence of ozone, hydrocarbons and sunlight.

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- Affects process of photosynthesis in plants.

How Nitrogen Pollution Can be Managed :

- Nitrogen pollution mainly occurs due to vehicular emissions so shifting to BS VI standard can help in reducing its emission.
- Farmers should be made aware of the negative effects of excessive use of urea advising them to self-limit its use.
- Rationalising the subsidy on urea.

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16. Temperate grasslands are called 'Granaries of the world'. Elucidate. How have the farming practices adopted in these regions impacted the environment?

शीतोष्ण घास के मैदानों को 'विश्व के अन्न भंडार' कहा जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इन क्षेत्रों में अपनायी गई कृषि प्रथाओं ने पर्यावरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Temperate grasslands eg. steppes in Central Asia, Prairies in North America, Pampas in Brazil, Downs in Australia, Veld in South Africa are the areas with most fertile soils in the world.

- They have favourable climate suited for the cultivation of wheat, corn etc.
- Large farms size in these areas help in the development of commercial agriculture.
- Mechanisation of agriculture resulting in making agriculture a lucrative option.

But the farming practices adopted in these regions have had adverse impacts on the environment.

- Destruction of the original grassland completely to make it available for cultivation affects its ecosystem.
- Loss in quality of soil in these areas in recent years.

- Loss of pasture lands for cattle
- Loss of biodiversity due to the ~~mach~~ encroachment of agriculture into its habitat.
- Changes in weather over time.

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17. Enumerate the global targets and priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Discuss the positive features and limitations of the framework.

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण हेतु सेनडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप कार्रवाई के लिए वैश्विक लक्ष्यों और प्राथमिकताओं की गणना कीजिए। इस फ्रेमवर्क की सकारात्मक विशेषताओं और सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-30) succeeds the Hyogo Action Plan. It has seven targets and four priorities for action.

Its targets include :

- Reduction in number of people affected by disasters.
- Reduction in deaths caused due to disasters.
- Reduction in economic loss during a disaster
- Increasing global cooperation
- Increasing early warning systems etc.
- Reduce damage caused to critical infrastructure & basic services due to a disaster
- Increasing number of countries with national & local risk reduction strategies.

Priorities :

(1) Understanding the various aspects of disaster in a wholistic manner.

(2) Increasing the Disaster Risk Governance to

manage the disaster at all levels.

(3) Investing in disaster risk reduction.

(4) Enhancing preparedness for better response and "Build Back better" during Rehabilitation and Reconstruction.

Positive ~~Potential~~ Features :

- shows global commitment ~~during~~ towards disaster risk reduction.
- helps achieving Sustainable Development Goals.
- Decentralised i.e. people - centric approach is adopted.
- Involvement of private sector.

Limitations :

- It is non-binding (voluntary) in nature.
- No specific targets are mentioned.
- Low financing commitments from rich nations.

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18. What is a heat wave? Discuss the health impacts of heat wave in India. Analyse the reasons behind high incidence of mortality rates due to heat wave in India. Suggest measures to tackle the above problem.

हीट वेव (ऊष्ण लहर) क्या है? भारत में ऊष्ण लहर के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में इस घटना के कारण उच्च मृत्यु दरों की घटना के पीछे विद्यमान कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उपर्युक्त समस्या का समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Heat wave is the observance of exceptionally high temperature in an area for a period longer than usual.
Its occurrence has increased due to climate change.
Heat waves are extremely harmful for the human health.
It causes:

- Dehydration
- Heat Exhaustion
- skin problems
- Irritation
- Heat Stroke
- Even death in some cases.

Reasons for high incidence of mortality due to heat wave in India:

- Prevalence of poverty in India
- High population esp. in North-western India where heat waves are the most common.
- Lack of shelter which exposes people to high temperatures.

- Lack of medical facilities to attend to the victims.
- continentality leads to extremeness of weather causing more deaths in North-western India.

Measures to Tackle the problem:

- People should be made aware of the risks involved & advised to stay indoors and consume lots of liquids etc.
- Govt. can supply subsidised Oral Rehydration Solution.
- Development of medical facilities.
- Provision of shelters to poor
- overall development of the population in general leading to a reduction in poverty and better standard of living.

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19. "Rising accidents involving merchant ships leading to oil spills in Indian waters is a growing concern that needs to be addressed." Discuss the impact of oil spills on marine environment. Also, suggest measures to prevent such disasters.

"व्यावसायिक जहाज संबंधी दुर्घटनाएँ निरंतर बढ़ने के कारण भारतीय जलीय क्षेत्र में तेल रिसाव की चिंता उत्पन्न हो रही है, जिसका समाधान करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है।" समुद्री पर्यावरण पर तेल रिसाव के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस प्रकार की आपदाओं का निवारण करने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Impact of Oil Spills :

- Affect both flora and fauna of the marine environment
- If it leads to loss of food of some species, they will have to relocate and there is an increase in competition for the available food.
- Leads to digestion problems among animals.
- Affects respiration of marine animals. Dolphins, whales etc. have to come to the surface to breathe.
- Adversely affects the skin of the animals
- In some instances, can even cause death

Measures to prevent :

- Ships shouldn't be allowed in the rishy weather to go, to the Ocean.
- ships should be equipped with good navigation system so such instances can be avoided.

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- Adherence to National Oil Spill Contingency Plan 1966
- The protocol should be properly followed.
- Use of bacteria like oilzapper etc. in case of oil spills to minimise the damage to the marine environment.

Recent oil spill in chennai when oil came to the beaches demonstrated the increasing magnitude of this problem in recent times.

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20. Forest fire pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime of flora and fauna. What are the causes of forest fire? Discuss the ecological, economic and social impacts of forest fires.

दावानल *(जंगल में लगने वाली आग)* न केवल वन सम्पत्ति बल्कि क्षेत्र की संपूर्ण वनस्पतियों और जीवों के लिए भी खतरा प्रस्तुत करती है। वनों में आग लगने के कारण क्या हैं? दावानलों के पारिस्थितिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Causes of forest fire :

- Dry leaves, high temperature, low rainfall
- Wax from pine leaves which is very flammable
- Fire accidents caused by human error
- Shifting agriculture

Forest fires affect the entire regime of flora and fauna in addition to the forest wealth. It has an impact on all aspects.

Ecological Impact :

- Forest fires destroy the natural vegetation & fauna of the forest.
- They have a positive impact on ecology. They return nutrients to the soil.
- They act as a natural disinfectant.
- Forest fires help the growth of new seedlings by destroying trees which permits the sunlight to reach the floor.

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Economic Impact :

- Forest resources like timber, fruits, wax etc. ~~for~~ get destroyed.
- Affects the communities dependent on forests for their livelihood.
- Loss of forest wealth.

Social Impact :

- Loss of lives & property.
  eg. forest guards' lives are put at danger.
- Local communities get adversely affected.

The recent death of the forest guard in a forest fire in the forest of Madhya Pradesh tells us the grave dangers posed by forest fires.

- Health problems due to release of sulphates, PM2.5 etc.

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Center		Date	21.03.17.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Give an account of the distinguishing features of Indian classical dances. What is the difference between Nritta, Nritya and Natya? Also, discuss how Indian classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality.

भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्यों के विशिष्ठ लक्षणों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। नृत्त, नृत्य और नाट्य के बीच क्या अंतर है? साथ हीं, इस बात पर भी चर्चा करें कि कैसे भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य आध्यात्मिकता की एक मिसाल हैं।

Distinguishing features:

- Indian classical dances are considered to be the mystic manifestation of the five metaphysical elements of nature in the human body - fire, earth, air, water & ether.
- They have hand movements depicting some particular meaning.
- They are centred around 9 emotions.
- They are centred around 5 things which they derive from various Vedas - Words, gesture, music, chant & emotions.

Nritta : Abstract dance movements with rhythm. No expression or emotion.

Nritya : Interpretive dance using facial expressions, hand gestures body movements to portray emotions.

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Nattya : dramatic aspect. includes spoken dialogue and mime, to convey meaning.

Classical dances are a manifestation of spirituality due to :

- Origin from Brahma, the Creator to enjoy the bliss of the Absolute Truth.
- Lord Shiva performs dance to maintain the balance in this world.
- Cosmic connection - performed in a way that the dancer considers his body as the temple and dance as the offering to the lord.
- Also used as a medium of conveying spiritual message to the followers.

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2. How did the Sramana tradition influence the Vedic religion and led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects? Discuss.

श्रमण परंपरा ने वैदिक धर्म को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया तथा इसने जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और आजीविक संप्रदाय के उद्भव में कैसे मुख्य भूमिका निभाया? चर्चा कीजिए।

Sramana tradition started around 8th-6th BC. It emerged as a new philosophy which was non-Vedic and challenged the dominant authority of the vedas.

Shramanas renounced married life and adopted ascetic path to achieve liberation.

It led to the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

Emergence of Jainism:

Jainism was propagated by Mahavira who left his domestic life at the age of 30 and achieved Kaivalya (Jnan) at the age of 42.

Jainism philosophy has 5 doctrines:

- do not steal
- do not speak a lie
- do not commit violence
- do not acquire property

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- observe continence (Brahmcharya)

Jainism is regarded as the earliest example of the Sramana tradition.

Emergence of Buddhism:

Gautama Buddha, left his palace as a Sramana at the age of 29 and after fasting nearly to death, realised that extreme austerity is useless in attaining enlightenment.

Therefore, Buddha recommended a "middle path" between the extremes of self-mortification and hedonism, unlike Jainism which continued with extreme austerity.

Emergence of Ajivikas:

Ajivika means following the ascetic way of life. It was founded in 5th century BC by Gosala. Ajivikas were organised renunciates who formed discrete communities. They believed in the all mighty rule of Niyati.

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3. Post-Mauryan five centuries are often referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian History akin to the Dark Ages of Europe. Do you agree with the view?

यूरोप के अंधकार युग के समान मौर्योत्तर काल के पाँच सदियों को अक्सर भारतीय इतिहास के "अंधकार युग" के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं?

After the disintegration of Mauryan empire, several local rulers emerged in eastern, central India and the Deccan and there were several foreign invasion from the western part. Scythians, Greeks, Kushanas, etc. were among the foreigners invasions by whom are referred to as the "Dark Period" of Indian history akin to the Dark Ages of Europe.

But on the religious, economic & social front, there were various developments.

Trade and commerce flourished in India during this time. There were intimate contacts between India and central Asia. Crafts developed during this time. Kushans controlled the silk route which passed through their empire. Kushans were the first rulers to issue gold coins on a large scale.

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Urbanisation made a lot of progress during this time. Towns & cities emerged due to the development of trade and commerce

On religious and cultural front too, foreign invaders assimilated into the Indian society. They were absorbed as Kshatriyas. Sanskrit was patronized by the rulers and art and craft developed with influence of both cultures as can be seen in Gandhara school of art.

Thus, it is not appropriate to refer to the Post-Mauryan period as the Dark Ages as there was progress on all fronts.

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4. The relationship between the British imperialists and the Indian Princely States changed from 'Struggle for Equality' to 'Policy of Equal Federation' according to their changing needs. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवादियों और भारतीय रियासतों के बीच के संबंध उनकी बदलती आवश्यकताओं के हिसाब से 'समानता के लिए संघर्ष' से बदलकर 'समान परिसंघ की नीति' में परिवर्तित हो गया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

In the beginning, British had economic interests which they tried to safeguard by winning favours or winning over a state.

① Equality with Princely States (1740-65)

With the end of Anglo-French rivalry in 1751 and by capturing Bengal in 1765, it became a co-equal power to Nizam, Mysore, Marathas and competed with them for power.

② Policy of Ring Fence (1765-1783)

This was pursued to create buffer zones between them and other states to save their frontiers from Afghan & Maratha invaders. It aimed at controlling states that were weak and acquire their territories to depend British frontiers. This policy eventually led to their military & economic supremacy.

③ Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-57)

States were to surrender completely under this policy so British could hold paramountcy over

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whole of India and exploit its resources fully.

(4) Policy of Subordinate Union (1858-1935)

After the Revolt of 1857, it was realised that princely states could be used as allies to maintain its rule & supremacy. Final control will rest with the British & local rulers can rule as representatives of crown. Thus, policy of annexation was ended.

(5) Policy of Equal Federation (1935-1947)

To pacify princely states and weaken the national movement, British provided representation to the states in the assembly by passing GoI Act, 1935. This union never came up due to non-fulfilment of conditions & lack of support by princes.

Thus, British policy towards Indian Princely states kept changing according to their changing needs.

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5. While the Indian capitalist class could have contributed significantly towards the Indian national movement, it remained a bystander. Examine.

यद्यपि भारतीय पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता था, परंतु यह एक मूकदर्शक बना रहा। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Indian capitalist class emerged around the middle of the 19th Century and came into its own in 1930s.

In 20th Century, they began to realise that their long-term interests lied with the nationalists. ~~and~~ When their businesses made profits during Swadeshi and Non-Cooperation Movement, they understood that imperialism was not good for their class interests. Thus, after that they took an anti-imperialist position openly.

They contributed to the activities of Congress & refused to negotiate with the British govt. without the approval of Congress.

However, it is true that the capitalist class didnot contribute as much as they could.

They didnot support non-constitutional methods like boycotts and civil disobedience since they

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feared that it would hamper the law & order situation and hence, their business.

They were also scared that such movements can become socialist which would be against their ~~to~~ interests.

Though they supported the Congress, neither their contribution was enough nor did they influence the movement in any decisive way. Their support remained conditional on their class interests.

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6. Examine whether the mutiny of 1857 was an organized and planned revolt or a spontaneaous insurrection. Also, discuss the reasons for its limited territorial spread.

इस बात का परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या 1857 का विद्रोह एक संगठित और सुनियोजित विद्रोह था अथवा एक स्वतः स्फूर्त विद्रोह था। इसके अलावा, इसके सीमित क्षेत्रीय विस्तार के कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Revolt of 1857 was an expression of the discontent caused by British administration and economic exploitation. All section of society including sepoys, peasants, traders, artisans, rulers of princely states, were adversely affected by the British rule.

Organized Revolt

- There was communication between sepoys of various cantonments. Panchayats were common in Kanpur sepoy lines indicating planned and collective action.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar wrote to all Indian rulers of princely states to take part in the revolt to drive away the British.

Spontaneous Insurrection

- It started due to the simmering discontent which burst in the form of a violent storm.

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- It didn't start at all places together. It spread slowly. Sepoys in other cantonments joined as and when the news reached them.
- There was lack of leadership in certain areas indicating that it was not planned.

Spread of Revolt

- The Revolt couldn't spread to South India. Punjab and Bengal also remained largely unaffected.
- It is said that only one-fourth area was affected.

Reasons for limited spread

- Lack of leadership and long-term vision
- Absence of participation of certain classes eg. the big zamindars.
- The movement was crushed by the British before it could reach South India.
- The reasons of fighting were localised. There was no broad vision.

Yet, it provided a jolt to the British rule & forced them to change their policy.

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7. The system of permanent settlement not only had economic consequences, but also gave rise to a new social structure in the Indian society. Explain.

स्थायी बंदोवस्त प्रणाली का न केवल आर्थिक दुष्परिणाम रहा, बल्कि इसने भारतीय समाज में एक नई सामाजिक संरचना को भी जन्म दिया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Permanent settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa + some parts of Madras in 1793 under which the zamindar was made the hereditary owners of land and his right over the land depended on payment of revenue to the British treasury.

This system brought economic as well as social changes in the Indian society.

Economic Consequences:

- ~~The peasants were reduced to~~
- It led to the development of "absentee landlordism".
- The condition of ~~gov~~ agriculture deterioratid because neither the landlord nor the govt. invested in improving it.
- The revenue was so high that most of the times the zamindar found himself unable to pay and his land was put for sale.
- Land became a commodity freely traded in the market.

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Changes in Social structure :

- It ended the self-sufficiency of Indian villages.
- A new class of Zamindars emerged who were primarily money lenders & merchants thus, land transferred from cultivating to non-cultivating community.
- Peasants were reduced to a low status of mere tenants and had no rights over the land
- Emergence of many intermediaries eg. Jotedars, Talugdars etc.

Thus, Permanent settlement affected not only the economy but also the social structure of the Indian society.

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8. Discuss the circumstances that led to an alliance between the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements? Critically analyse the implications of this alliance on the Indian freedom movement.

उन परिस्थितियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो खिलाफत और असहयोग आंदोलनों के बीच एक गठबंधन के बनने का कारण बनीं ? भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन पर इस गठबंधन के प्रभावों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

NCM and Khilafat Movements were started in 1919-20 against the British rule.

Circumstances that led to their alliance:

- All sections of society suffered from economic hardships ~~and~~ after the World War I which led to strengthening of anti-British attitude.
- Muslims were angered at the treatment metted to the Sultan of Turkey by Treaty of Sevres.
- Gandhiji saw an opportunity in it to bring together Hindus and Muslims for an all-India struggle against the British rule.
- Radical nationalist Muslims in Muslim league like Hakim Ajmal Khan became more influential than their conservative elements.

Implications:

Positive:

- Urban Muslims were brought into the National Movement.

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- All sections including artisans, peasants, traders, urban poor, women were politicised and took active part in the Movement.
- The movement reached places hitherto untouched by the nationalist sentiment.
- It gave a boost to the Swadeshi spirit.
- British rule was challenged and capacity of people to take part in nationalist politics was demonstrated.
- Boosted self-confidence of Indians who overcame fear.

Negative:

- Official recognition to Congress as a Hindu representative and Muslim League as Muslim led to strengthening of communalism.
- Religious political consciousness couldn't be converted into secular political consciousness.

Despite its shortcomings, NCM & Khilafat succeeded in spreading national consciousness among masses and laid down the path for future mass struggle for independence.

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9. The emergence of national multimedia conglomerates in the post-liberalization period has not only changed the nature of journalism but also affected democratic mobilization in India. Discuss with examples.

उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय मल्टीमीडिया समूह के अविर्भाव ने न केवल पत्रकारिता की प्रकृति को परिवर्तित किया है बल्कि इसने भारत में लोकतांत्रिक लामबंदी को भी प्रभावित किया है। उदहारण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Multimedia Conglomerates refers to a company which owns various companies in different mass media - Television, Radio, print media etc. This is also known as horizontal integration of media.

Effects on the nature of journalism :

Positive :

- More resources with companies can be deployed for in-depth analysis of a news rather than just reporting of facts.
- Can criticise the ~~pr~~ state institutions for the unfair practices going on in them.
  eg. publicising of the Coal scam, 2G scam.

Negative:

- Increased competition leading to increasing sensationalism rather than news reporting based on facts.
- Entertainment given more priority due to higher TRP rather than issues related to

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society.

Effects on Democratic Mobilization :

Positive :

- More resources available with the media houses help cover and pursue social issues at a larger scale. Helps build public opinion
  eg. Nirbhaya case.
- More and more people are mobilized about various issues due to their increased reach.

Negative :

- Sometimes ownership of these companies by vested interests can lead to conflict of interest and use of media in to drive public opinion in a particular direction.
  eg. as seen during election times.
- Propaganda comes in the way of credible information.

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10. Operation Flood created a strong foundation to transform India's dairy sector into a vibrant business activity. Explain. Why could the example of Amul not be replicated in other areas of the country?

श्वेत क्रान्ति (ऑपरेशन फ्लड) ने भारत के डेयरी क्षेत्रक को आकर्षक व्यावसायिक गतिविधि में रूपांतरित करने के लिए एक सशक्त आधार का निर्माण किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। अमूल के उदाहरण का देश के अन्य भागों में अनुकरण क्यों नहीं किया जा सका?

Operation Flood was started by the government in the 1970s to organise milk cooperatives into a national milk grid.

It affected the economic and social aspects of the rural population.

Economic Impact:

- Raised income in rural areas thereby helped eliminating poverty.
- Helped diversify sources of income for rural poor.
- Provided employment to the rural population & thus checked urban migration as well.
- Introduced Modern Technology like artificial insemination to increase the yield of livestock.

Social Impact:

- Helped raise the number of children enrolled in schools due to raised income levels.
- Improved health conditions of the rural population.

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- Empowered women by giving them employment thereby increasing their financial power and decision making ability.

Cooperatives didnot achieve success in other areas as they lacked the farmers' wisdom, democratic set-up, professional management, adoption of right technology, which made Amul a success story.

Farming Cooperatives couldnot succeed because they were formed only to evade land reforms or to access incentives offered.

Service Cooperatives, Credit Cooperatives couldnot benefit the poor and marginalised and all benefits accrue to the rich and landowning community contributing to ~~st~~ their limited success.

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11. Implementation of the language provisions in the Constitution proved to be a formidable task even though the Congress party was in power all over the country. In this regard, discuss the challenges and the manner in which the language issue was resolved.
पूरे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में रहने के बावजूद, संविधान में भाषा संबंधी प्रावधान का कार्यान्वयन एक दुरूह कार्य सिद्ध हुआ। इस सन्दर्भ में, भाषाई मुद्दों के समाधान के तरीकों तथा इसके मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Official language was a daunting task both during and after framing the Constitution. The Constitution provided for English and Hindi to be the official languages until 1965 after which, it would only be Hindi.

- This created problems, especially in non-Hindi speaking Southern states. For them, it meant an end to their culture.

- Another major challenge was the issue of govt. employment. Having only Hindi as the language would put non-Hindi speaking states at a disadvantage.

To address such concerns, Official Languages Act, 1963 was enacted to ensure continuing use of English beyond 1965 as well. But

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it failed to satisfy parties like the DMK and their fear ~~was~~ came true when the Official Language Act of 1963 said that Hindi will become the sole official language in 1965.

As the time for that approached, tensions grew. Riots broke out in south India, Students came out on the streets putting pressure on the Central govt. The govt responded by passing ~~a~~ an amendment to the Official Language Act in 1967 which guaranteed the current "virtual indefinite policy of Bilingualism" of the Indian Republic.

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12. The Cold War was a geopolitical, ideological, and economic struggle between two world superpowers. Discuss. What were the factors responsible for the end of the Cold War?

शीत-युद्ध, विश्व की दो महाशक्तियों के बीच एक भू-राजनैतिक, वैचारिक तथा आर्थिक संघर्ष था। चर्चा कीजिए। शीत-युद्ध की समाप्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण कौन से थे?

After World War II, it was realised that war now only meant the end of human race due to development of nuclear weapons. Hence, US led West and USSR led communist Block fought through economic measures, propaganda, building of allies instead of war. This was referred to as the Cold War.

There were various differences:

Geopolitical

Both US & USSR knew that allies were important to maintain its hegemony. USSR invested in Eastern Europe & brought communist regime in countries like Poland, East Germany, Hungary etc. US invested heavily through its Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe. Japan, Turkey, Britain.

NATO and Warsaw Pact were signed which was a geopolitical development.

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Ideological

Basic struggle was due to ideological differences between Capitalism and Communism. Capitalist states didnot want Communism to spread to their nations and newly independent states naturally preferred Communism or socialism.

Economic

US led capitalist countries preffered open trade while USSR led communist nations preffered closed self sufficient economies. Also, there was competition in providing economic aid to developing and newly independent nations to develop allies.

Factors responsible for the end of the Cold War:

- ~~The~~ ~~to~~ Collapse of the Soviet union in 1991, which ended the concept of second world.
- Election of Gorbachev as soviet President and his policies of Glasnot and Perestroika
- Failure of policy of containment
- Economic crisis in Soviet union which led to its instability and dependence on Western World.

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- Fall of communist regime in Eastern Europe weakened the bloc.

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13. While there were some similarities between Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism, there were certain fundamental differences as well. Discuss.

यद्यपि हिटलर के नाजीवाद तथा मुसोलिनी के फासीवाद के बीच कुछ समानताएं थीं, तथापि उनके बीच कुछ आधारभूत अंतर भी विद्यमान थे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Fascism refers to ~~ring-w~~ right-wing governments in the country. Both Hitler's Nazism and Mussolini's Fascism were right-wing.

Similarities :

- Anti-Democracy - Both wanted to build a Totalitarian state with one leader.
- Radical Nationalism - National prestige to be the highest. Both believed in expansionism.
- Autarchy - self-sufficiency of nation, control of state over everything.
- Anti-Communist - drew support from all classes
- Militarism - war only means to resolve disputes.
- Populist Approach - pleased people by saying what they wanted to hear.

Differences :

- While Monarchy still continued in Italy and the king could dismiss Mussolini, no one could dismiss Hitler.
- Extreme violence was practised in Germany

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where millions were killed

- Nazis were strongly racist while Italian fascists were not. Jews were brutally killed under Hitler's rule.
- Pro-peasant bias was observed in Germany because Hitler considered them to be the purest blood. No such bias was seen in Italy.

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14. What were the conditions that favored imperialism in Asia and Africa? Discuss the long-term impacts of imperialist control on the countries of Asia and Africa.

एशिया और अफ्रीका में साम्राज्यवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली परिस्थितियां कौन-सी थीं? एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों पर साम्राज्यवादी नियंत्रण के दीर्घकालीन प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Conditions that favored imperialism in Asia & Africa:

- Military and political instability so these countries could not fight against the might of European powers.
- Lack of development of strong nation states in the modern sense. People were loyal to local princes. Did not have sense of nationalism.
- Lack of Industrial Revolution or modern technology in these continents.
- Lack of unity due to diversity.
- Lack of central authority due to the large size and absence of means of transport and communication.
- Industrial Revolution led to requirements of cheap labour, raw material and market which were found in these continents.
- Acquiring colonies was considered a sign of national prestige among European nations.

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Long-term Impacts:

- Plunder of natural resources of the colonies.
- Economic exploitation through policies of taxation and revenue.
- Economic backwardness due to lack of development of local industries.

  eg. Indian textile industry was destroyed and India was made an exporter of raw cotton & importer of British finished goods.
- Racial discrimination

  eg. In South Africa, intermixing of whites & blacks was made a criminal offence.
- Pattern of Agriculture was also changed from sustainable to commercial to suit ~~British~~ imperial interests.

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15. Briefly discuss the issues that led to the rise of ethnic insurgency in Sri Lanka in the 1980s. How did the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord attempt to address them?

1980 के दशक में श्रीलंका में नस्लीय अलगावाद के उद्भव के लिये जिम्मेदार कारकों की संक्षिप्त चर्चा कीजिए। भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के माध्यम से किस प्रकार इसका समाधान प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया गया।

The Northern part of Sri Lanka saw ethnic insurgency in 1980s by LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam) which fought against the Sri Lankan government.

Issues that led to its rise :

- Sri Lankan politics was dominated by the Sinhala community which discriminated against Tamils who migrated from India and settled there.
- Language Issue : Sinhalese was made the only official language infuriating Tamils.
- Citizenship Issue : Their citizenship Act made it virtually impossible for Tamils to get citizenship rights.
- Quota system in colleges which required Tamil students to ~~to~~ get much higher scores to get admissions.

The Tamil community, facing discriminations in

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so many respects, turned violent in 1980s. Govt. reacted by severe repression which led to many Tamils fleeing to India in 1983.

This led to signing of Indo-Sri Lanka Accord in 1987 to address the issue.

According to the Accord

- Northern & Eastern areas of the country with Tamil majority were made a separate province.
- Devolution of power to the northern province.
- LTTE would be dissolved & arms surrendered.
- Indian Army would come to the aid of Sri Lanka if the need arises.

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16. Investment in the future of girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also one of social attitude. Comment. How can the government schemes help change entrenched social attitudes vis a vis the girl child?

बालिकाओं के भविष्य हेतु निवेश करना केवल आर्थिक प्राथमिकता का ही नहीं वरन् सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति का भी एक प्रश्न है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। सरकारी योजनायें बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को परिवर्तित करने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती हैं?

Investment in the future of girl child is linked to issues of gender equality and women empowerment, besides an economic priority.

According to a report by McKinsey, India could add 60% to 2025 GDP by bridging gender gap at work. That figure speaks lots about the need for gender equality in economic sphere.

Investment in girl child can also help change the social attitude.

First and foremost, it will help in making women aware of their rights so they don't accept discrimination as a way of life.

It will help in making more male involved in the fight for gender equality.

Govt. schemes can go a long way in this regard.

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- They help in creating an environment where girls are treating well so they can realize their full potential.
- Facilitate equal access to health, education, work, employment, social security etc. for women.
- Help in better enforcement of laws aimed at curbing gender discrimination.
- Help in changing societal attitude towards women in the long run.
- Empower women by giving them decision making powers.

Govt. has started various schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, Ladli to fight against female foeticide, ensure equal access to education, prevent child marriage and overall empowerment of women.

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17. Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people not only in India but also in other countries. Why are the youth vulnerable to suicides? Discuss some strategies to address the problem of suicides among the youth.

आत्महत्या, न केवल भारत में वरन् अन्य देशों में भी युवाओं के बीच मृत्यु का एक प्रमुख कारण है। युवा आत्महत्या के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों होते हैं? युवाओं में आत्महत्या की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to the data of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), around 60,000 youth commit suicide annually, apart from ones which go unreported. Suicide among young people is a leading cause of death globally.

Reasons:

- Youth is a vulnerable stag in life full of doubts and confusions about one's image and aspirations. A lot of young people go through an identity crisis.
- Stress as all major life decisions regarding career and relationships are to be made.
- Distance from parents and the feeling that they don't understand.
- Depression, which is gradual and ~~can~~ affects a majority of our youth.
- To Confusion about sexual orientation
- Gap between one's aspirations and societal

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expectations.

- Poor family environment, alcohol consumption
- Sexual harrassment

Strategies to Address the Problem :

It requires intervention at all levels - individual, familial, social as well as institutional.

- Removing the stigma associated with mental health so medical help can be sought without any fear.
- Easy access to trained professionals to deliver psychological treatments in schools, colleges.
- Training to build emotional intelligence as a part of school curriculum.
- Parental interventions so they don't pressurise kids for grades and give them freedom to decide whom to marry.
- Strengthening of laws to ensure freedom from violence, sexual exploitation etc.

Our youth is extremely important for our future hence, it is important to tackle the problem

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of youth suicide.

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18. Unemployment can not be ascribed only to economic factors, social and personal factors equally contribute to this phenomenon. Discuss.

बेरोजगारी के लिए केवल आर्थिक कारकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं माना जा सकता; सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारक भी इस परिघटना के लिए समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Unemployment refers to a situation wherein a person actively searching for employment is unable to find work.

Generally, unemployment is a mirror of the state of the economy. When there is inadequate economic growth, unemployment results. Other economic reasons can be :

- low investment
- more automation

However, social and personal factors also equally contribute to unemployment.

Social Factors :

- Inefficient Education System

Our education system focuses on cramming and rote learning and not on developing market valued skills.

- High Rate of Population Growth

When rate of growth of population is higher than

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rate of growth of economy, unemployment results.

- Discrimination based on caste, gender makes it difficult for women and people from lower castes to find work.
- Sometimes, unemployment results from the inability to migrate.

Personal factors :

- Lack of technical qualifications required in today's world.
- Lack of vocational training
- Lack of experience
- Illness and disability which prevent a person from achieving his/her potential.

Thus, unemployment is a result of economic, social and personal factors.

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19. With overpopulated cities and their strained infrastructure, India is in the midst of an urban crisis. How far can the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of exisiting cities in the country? What are the reservations of local bodies with respect to this mission?

अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों एवं उनकी दबावयुक्त अवसंरचना के कारण, भारत शहरी संकट से जूझ रहा है। देश में वर्तमान शहरों के उन्नयन में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन कितना सहयोग प्रदान कर सकता है। इस मिशन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों की पूर्वापेक्षाएँ क्या हैं?

Indian cities suffer from unplanned urbanization. There are problems of traffic, lack of physical infrastructure like public transport, hospitals, schools, housing etc. Migrants to cities end in living on outskirts in slums with low/no hygiene.

Smart Cities Mission attempts to upgrade existing infrastructure and ensure sustainable development. It involves upgrading certain areas of an existing city into a smart city through:

- City Improvement (Retrofitting)
- City Renewal (Redevelopment)
- City Extension (Greenfield Development)

Its aims include:

- assured water and power supply
- improved public transport
- proper waste management

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- IT Connectivity
- e-governance
- citizen participation

If implemented properly, smart cities Mission has the potential of changing the urban landscape in India.

Reservations of Local Bodies :

This Mission is to be implemented by an SPV formed for this purpose which will make a plan, appraise, approve, implement, monitor, review and evaluate the projects.

Such an SPV can enter into PPP contracts as well.

ULBs fear that this against the spirit of democracy as it will reduce their autonomy and increase the influence of private players in urban governance.

These concerns need to be addressed to make smart cities Mission a true success.

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20. What are Personal Law Boards? Are their decisions binding on citizens? How can the incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts be reconciled? Discuss.

पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड क्या हैं? क्या उनके निर्णय नागरिकों पर बाध्यकारी हैं? उनके द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सिद्धांतों एवं सामान्य कानूनी अदालतों के सिद्धांतों के मध्य विसंगति की स्थिति में किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Each religion in India follows its own personal laws relating to issues like marriage, adoption, succession etc. Personal Law Boards aim to protect these personal laws and ensure their continued applicability. These Boards act as the representative of religious group opinion in the country and primarily defend personal laws from any law that they consider as infringing on them.

Their decisions which are backed by legislations like The Hindu Law Act, 1955, Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Applicability Act, 1937 are binding on citizens. However, decisions which are in contradiction to Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution are not binding. ~~Its~~ Their violation though may lead to other repercussions like social boycott, etc.

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The incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts can be reconciled by:

- A comprehensive review of personal laws keeping in mind the conditions of today's society.
- Having more women on such boards so they can be a voice of women's concerns regarding personal laws.
- Better & clear interpretation of the Constitutional provisions.

All this requires a platform for various Board Members, Judges, Religious leaders, Law makers, community leaders to interact and come up with solutions to do away with the differences in principles followed by PLBs and regular courts.

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